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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD

OF

State Commissioners of Public Charities

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OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 4, 1872.

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1872.

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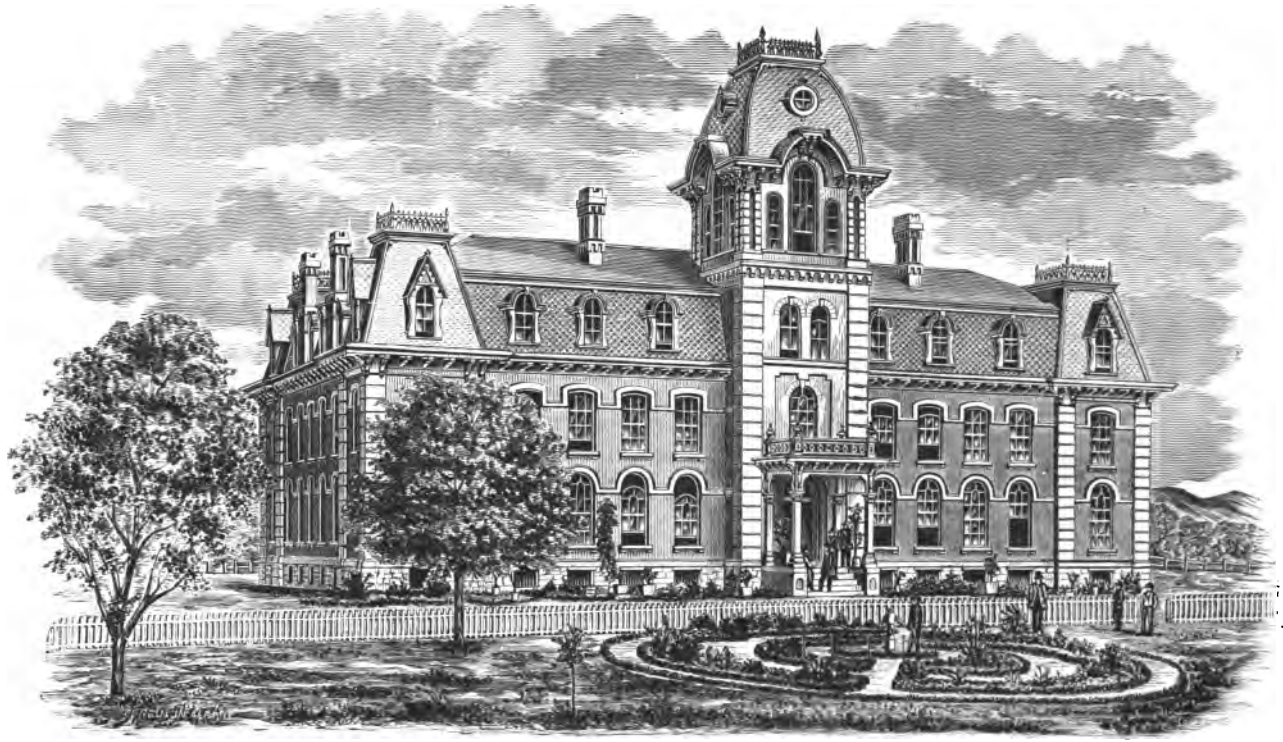

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY POOR HOUSE, MAYVILLE, N. Y.

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1871

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This institution, a view of which is here presented, is pleasantly situated on the northerly shore of Chautauqua Lake, near Mayville, the county seat. The erection of the edifice was begun in 1869, and it was completed and occupied in the spring of 1870. Its entire cost, including furnishing, was about $38,000.

The building is constructed of brick, and is three stories in height above the basement. The main edifice is one hundred and four feet in front, and sixty-eight feet deep. From the rear there is a two-story centre wing, twenty-two feet wide and fifty-seven and one-half feet long. The whole structure is built in the most substantial manner, properly warmed and ventilated, and supplied with water on each story, brought by pipes from springs. It will accommodate and suitably classify two hundred and fifty inmates, and also affords room for offices, and apartments for the keeper and his family.

The edifice presents a fine appearance externally, and its inside is convenient, commodious and pleasant. The furnishing is plain, appropriate and comfortable. The grounds are graded, underdrained and well laid out and planted. The institution is one of the best of this class of public charities in the State, and meets fully the wants of the poor of the county.

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 97.

IN SENATE,

April 4, 1872.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
ALBANY, *April 4th*, 1872.

To the Honorable ALLEN C. BEACH,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR.—By direction of the Vice-President and acting President, I herewith transmit the Fifth Annual Report of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities to the Legislature.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. S. HOYT,

Secretary of the Board.

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BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

NAME.	District.	Residence.	Term expires.
Nathan Bishop	First district	New York city	January 20, 1873.
Harvey G. Eastman	Second district	Poughkeepsie	January 15, 1872.
John V. L. Pruyn	Third district	Albany	March 23, 1879.
William N. Coit	Fourth district	Champlain	March 23, 1879.
Theodore W. Dwight	Fifth district	Clinton	January 15, 1875.
Samuel F. Miller	Sixth district	Franklin	January 15, 1874.
Martin B. Anderson	Seventh district	Rochester	January 15, 1876.
Sanford Eastman	Eighth district	Buffalo	January 15, 1877.

STATE OFFICERS—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

ALLEN C. BEACH, *Lieutenant-Governor.*
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, *Secretary of State.*
NELSON K. HOPKINS, *Comptroller.*
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, *Attorney-General.*

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

SECRETARY,

CHARLES S. HOYT.

ASSOCIATE SECRETARY,

JOHN ORDRONAUX.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
NELSON K. HOPKINS, MARTIN B. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL F. MILLER.

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REPORT.

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities respectfully submit the following as their fifth annual

REPORT:

The powers and duties of the Board having been specifically referred to in former reports, it is not necessary now to repeat them. They will be found fully in chapter 951 of the Laws of 1867, and chapter 699, of the Laws of 1871.

The intention of the Legislature, as implied in the act creating the Board of Charities, was of a twofold character, viz.: first, to bring under a supervisory and extra-official inspection all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State; and secondly, to exercise a vigilant oversight of the manner in which the public funds appropriated to charitable uses are expended. Under this aspect of its duties, the Board of Public Charities is constituted the moral eye of the State and its adviser in relation to the management of all its eleemosynary institutions. From these duties, and the necessarily large sphere of investigation which they unfold, it will be perceived that, in order to discharge them faithfully, every department, however high or however humble, of every institution having a State foundation, becomes not only a proper but a required field of observation for the criticism of the Board. Nor should it be assumed, by either the superintendents or managers of State institutions, because inquiries are set on foot by the board, whether in habitual or in new directions, that such inquiries carry with

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them necessarily any imputation of official mismanagement. All public institutions are but so many trusts created by the State for the benefit of its citizens, and its civil government is under moral obligation to the people to watch, through official eyes, the details of execution with which such trusts are charged. Mindful of the responsibilities thus devolving upon it, the Board has endeavored to discharge them in a faithful manner, and always within the legitimate scope of its powers.

The secretary of the Board has been occupied during the past year in his usual rounds of inspection, outside of office duties, and his report furnishes gratifying evidence of a generally satisfactory condition of all our State charities, and of a decided improvement in the management of our county poor-houses in particular, since his first visitation in 1868. There is reason to believe that the judicious exhibition of sympathy on the part of the Board with the efforts made by the county superintendents of the poor to provide for the welfare of their pauper population, has already borne fruit in the improved condition of our county institutions. Counsel proffered by us has been generally followed wherever possible, and in this way the hands of local authorities have been strengthened in the dispensation of their charities, by a feeling that we were co-operating with as well as overlooking their methods of action. And, considering the large number of these institutions, the improvements revealed in the Secretary's report afford very emphatic proofs of the benefit that arises from bringing them under the fostering care of the State, if only in an indirect way.

Tables relating to the finances and statistics of the several institutions subject to the visitation of the Board, will be found in the secretary's report hereunto annexed.

The Board again feel it their duty to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that their clerical force is insufficient.

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When the number of our public institutions is taken into account, the distances between them reckoned, and the increasing correspondence and other legitimate office duties devolving upon the secretary are considered, it will be seen at a glance that the utility of the Board is not only abridged in the present but seriously compromised in the future by the want of additional aid. They accordingly ask that an appropriation may be hereafter made to pay for the services and traveling expenses of an associate secretary.

The Board would further reiterate the expediency of the Legislature granting them the power to inquire into the management of *all* charitable institutions, whether receiving State aid or not. In its last report the reasons calling for this measure were set forth, and inasmuch as those reasons remain unchanged, the duty devolves upon the Board to renew the suggestion.

The members of the Board for 1870–1 were:

Nathan Bishop	1st district.
Harvey G. Eastman	2d district.
John V. L. Pruyn	3d district.
William N. Coit	4th district.
Theodore W. Dwight	5th district.
Samuel F. Miller	6th district.
Martin B. Anderson	7th district.
Sanford Eastman	8th district.

State Officers — Ex-Officio Members.

Allen C. Beach	*Lieutenant-Governor.*
G. Hilton Scribner	*Secretary of State.*
Nelson K. Hopkins	*Comptroller.*
Francis C. Barlow	*Attorney-General.*

Dr. Charles S. Hoyt continues the Secretary of the Board, and has performed his duties in a manner deserving our highest commendation.

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The various eleemosynary institutions coming under the observation of the Board may be briefly classified as follows, viz.:

I. State Charities.
II. Local Charities.
III. Incorporated Charities.

PART I. STATE CHARITIES.

As was promised in its last report, the Board have, during the past year, given much attention to the condition of the insane, and after an inspection of the various asylums, are prepared to speak with a better knowledge of their management, and the general progress made in the care and treatment of their inmates than heretofore. There are, however, many problems involved in the care of the insane—some of a purely professional, others of a purely financial character, which, were they all to be discussed, would lead the Board into regions of inquiry where the public would not care to follow them, and add matter to their report without adding at the same time corresponding value. They have deemed it best, therefore, after mature deliberation, to limit their suggestions to such matters only as can be brought within the direct field of legislative action. The points of observation to which the Board are more particularly required to turn their attention, by statutory prescription, relate more to the practical application of principles than to the philosophy which may underlie their foundation. Under this aspect, its opinions must necessarily take their primary color from the problems of law and political economy involved in any question. For justice and expediency are, after all, the chief governing principles in every wise system of legislation; and while the highest standards of equity cannot always be reached in the various departments of government, it is found that the needs of the majority, prospective as well as present,

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are the safest basis upon which to formulate any special acts of legislation.

Before entering upon a review of the various institutions having an exclusive State foundation, the Board deem it their duty to call the attention of the Legislature, in a general way, to a subject of growing importance to the State, and coming directly within the purview of its law-making power. It is that of

Expenditures in Construction of Buildings for Public Institutions.

The development of taste in public architecture has, of late years, produced some of the noblest monuments in our country that can anywhere be found. The National Capitol stands without a peer in the world, and when our own State Capitol shall be completed, it will rank second to none but the great edifice of the nation. It is needless to descant in this connection upon the good effects on public taste of such structures. They are among the best of our silent instructors; and although but few, comparatively speaking, can take in the entire symbolic effect which they produce, they still leave upon all classes conceptions of beauty, of power and of intellect, and tend in this way to evoke rivalry in similar directions.

Wherever we look we accordingly see an elevation of taste in our architecture, whether public or domestic. This is as it should be, wherever no necessity for special economy in construction calls for a limitation upon taste. There the chief and governing principle should be utility, and utility alone. But utility is a result often compounded of many factors, any one of which may be so cardinal in character as to compromise the last and indispensable effect of all, if not properly considered. Hence it is that in public architecture it is the *use* rather than the *site* and *taste* which should decide the plan of con-

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struction, and, unless it does, a violation of truth ensues with consequent failure.

Of all public buildings, hospitals are those in which utility should be the first and last consideration; but as hospitals themselves vary in purpose, so the idea of their utility, as means to an end, is one upon which laymen and physicians will often differ. In such cases concessions must be made to those specially informed in such matters, since one class of diseases may require a greater share of certain agencies than another, and, while the cost may be proportionally increased, the expense may still be necessary, because indispensable. The first question, therefore, for any Legislature to decide is, whether such an institution is a necessity. If it is, then it is worth building, and, as anything worth doing is worth doing well, it follows that the only restriction upon this which a Legislature should impose is that relating to unnecessary additions to already supplied agencies. There is a natural tendency in building with public moneys to provide for contingent measures of criticism which may either never come to pass, or, if they do, are of no lasting consequence. This is a prevision of morbid cautiousness which should not be encouraged. All that is required is a fair and reasonable development of the idea committed by the Legislature to any board of managers for execution. As a general rule these boards do not err in discharging their particular trust. But we believe, and so desire to express our judgment, that a Legislature always errs whenever it fails to specify the limits within which such managers shall execute their trust, the general plan upon which they shall model the institution to be erected, with some recommendations as to the style of its buildings. All this should be done, and may be, without in the least degree hampering the labors of the managers or the architect. It is to the Legislature that the people look for a just exercise of the power of founding public corporations, and particularly where such

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grants involve the expenditure of public moneys in fulfilling their conditions, and, in this respect, we think a different course should be pursued in the future, and no new institutions founded without specifying, as far as may be done in the act creating them, the precise *will and ideas* of the Legislature upon the subject, together with distinctive prohibitions against transcending a fair and reasonable interpretation of such legislative will.

And the Board earnestly recommend that in future the whole subject of the increase of the number of our State charitable institutions, together with the plans of buildings, and a careful estimate of their proposed cost, be submitted by the Legislature to this Board for its report previous to legislative action.

During the present year the Board have taken measures to secure fuller returns relating to the insane and idiots, both in public and private institutions, and in the custody of friends. For this purpose blanks were issued on the 20th December to physicians throughout the State, and to the officers of our various institutions having the custody of such persons, asking for information touching their names, age, sex, nativity, domestic condition, occupation and mortality. Up to the present time returns have been received to such an extent as to warrant the belief that they will, within the coming year, be complete for the whole State. The future importance of this work can hardly be over-estimated in its bearing upon legislation, since it will secure accurate information relating to the condition and wants of a class known to be large, yet never before counted, and by bringing them within the observation of the Board, will enable it to recommend in their behalf such legislation, from time to time, as may seem to be demanded by the necessities of the occasion.

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STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT UTICA.

This institution, the oldest in the State, was opened in 1843. For over twenty-five years it remained the sole lunatic hospital having a State foundation, and by judicious management and timely appropriations has been developed into the leading institution of its kind in the country. State pride may indeed be pardoned if it appeals to the record of public opinion for proofs of the high estimate in which this asylum has been held, where, in the matter of selecting superintendents for similar institutions both in New York and elsewhere, no less than ten physicians, at different times attached to its staff, have been called to these places of solemn responsibility. The following list of names exhibits evidence of this most gratifying fact, and is cited because of its illustration of the good to science which a State may do by rendering even its unscholastic public institutions educators of men, and fitting them to carry the torch of learning into new fields of enterprise:

Drs. H. A. Buttolph, State Asylum, Trenton, N. J.
C. H. Nichols, Government Asylum, Washington, D. C.
D. T. Brown, Bloomingdale Asylum, N. Y.
John P. Gray, State Asylum, Utica, N. Y.
E. H. Van Dusen, State Asylum, Kalamazoo, Mich.
G. Cook, Brigham Hall, Canandaigua, N. Y.
J. B. Chapin, Willard Asylum, Ovid, N. Y.
S. E. Shantz, State Asylnm, Minnesota.
J. M. Cleaveland, Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Porter, Litchfield, Connecticut.

Inasmuch as this institution has been described in its main features in our preceding reports, we shall confine ourselves in this to such particulars as have not heretofore been enlarged upon; particulars which, owing to its age and maturity of

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development, place it in an advanced position of responsibility to the State. It can no longer be viewed from the same standpoint as younger and incomplete institutions, and must be considered as representing all that science, aided by the State, can furnish for the safe custody and successful medical treatment of the insane.

Special Pathologist.

As the reports of this institution show, special attention has from its opening been given to the medical aspects of insanity and to special pathological investigations. The late Dr. Brigham was among the first and most zealous advocates of the medical treatment of insanity, and an equally earnest investigator of the ravages of disease in its victims. The post mortem examinations made by him did not, however, have the value of similar methods of investigation as conducted in our day. The larger number of adventitious aids afforded by the microscope and other instruments, and the progress made by chemistry in analysis, rendered this field of observation one of particular promise for improving the medical treatment of insanity.

Acting accordingly upon these convictions, the superintendent and managers, some two years ago, solicited from the State an addition to their annual appropriation, for the purpose of securing the services of a special pathologist. For this duty they selected Dr. E. R. Hun, of Albany, whose education in the best European schools of pathology had well fitted him for this position, and whose subsequent labors in it have fully confirmed the wisdom of his appointment.

It is extremely difficult if not impossible to explain, in a popular way, the exact and immediate benefits to the curative treatment of insanity which must result from such observations when continued, accumulated and digested into general principles. At the outset we may say that no field of practi-

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cal medicine has been so little explored, in the true sense of that term, as the nervous system in its dependence upon and immediate connection with the grosser vital organs; and until the introduction and perfection of the microscope, the attempt to trace the more recondite results of disease in so delicate a tissue as the nervous was a problem practically insoluble. And yet, without rational proofs of the changes produced by disease in the structure of the nervous system, no form of treatment could have rested upon more than conjecture. The science of pathology having shown that disease has its laws as well as health, the increased success in the treatment of the insane to-day, as compared with the past, points inevitably to a superior knowledge of the causes of primary derangement, the mutual dependence of organs, their chronological bearing upon each other at different epochs of life, and lastly the law of progressive changes and the stages at which it may be met and modified in its operations. All this the science of pathology unfolds.

These investigations include not only post mortems, but preparing specimens of diseased structures for photographing, and thus enabling the medical profession to derive advantages from inspecting fac-similes which are next only to seeing the original structures themselves.

The report of this department shows that, during the past year, a large number of post mortems have been made, and many morbid specimens collected and arranged. Besides which, very extensive inquiries have been commenced in new fields of clinical observation and much statistical information already collected. These observations, it is believed, have never been equalled in this country, and when they shall have been repeated and confirmed, will doubtless contribute much light to the treatment of nervous diseases.

In view of the great importance of these accumulated observations to the medical profession at large, and to the

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science of psychology in particular, the Board would suggest the expediency of having all morbid specimens photographed and multiplied for general dissemination, annexing to them, also, clinical sketches of each case. In this way, it is believed, that a valuable series of the Clinical Annals of Psychology might be accumulated. The above suggestion applies with equal force to all our lunatic and idiot asylums.

Library.

This institution has a large and valuable medical library, consisting not only of general works on insanity and medical jurisprudence, but also on nervous diseases and pathology. The library was commenced by the late Dr. Brigham, and his successors in office, Drs. Benedict and Gray, have continued to add to its valuable stores until the number of volumes now reach 3,000.

American Journal of Insanity.

This well-known journal, devoted to the interests of the insane, had its origin here, and is another proof of the wise forethought of its founder, the late Dr. Brigham. Soon after assuming the superintendency, he became convinced of the importance of such a medium of communication for all those who felt either a professional and scientific, or a merely financial and municipal concern in the care and cure of the insane. Accordingly, in 1843, he founded a quarterly magazine, to which he gave the name of the American Journal of Insanity. This journal, the first of its kind in the country, and for twenty-five years the only one devoted to the interests of medical jurisprudence, has long been favorably known, both in the United States and Europe. It was edited by Dr. Brigham until his death, in 1849; then by the late Dr. T. R. Beck until 1855, since which it has been edited by Dr. J. P. Gray, assisted by the medical officers of the institution. It is now in its twenty-eighth volume.

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Dietary of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica — Weekly Record.

For Breakfast.—Salt fish and fresh, each once. Cold meat or hash, twice. Beefsteak or mutton, twice. Ham, pork or sausage, each once. Potatoes, Graham and white bread, butter, tea or coffee and sugar, daily. In February, March and April, eggs twice a week. Extra diet as ordered by the physician. This consists of steaks, chops, eggs, toast, essence of beef, beef tea, milk with bread, mush or rice.

For Dinner.—Sunday, cold corned beef. Fish, fresh or salt, baked or boiled, twice per week. Beef soup, once. Pork and beans, or boiled pork, once. Roast beef or mutton, twice. Potatoes daily and two kinds of vegetables. Pies or puddings, three times a week. Cheese on Sunday. Pickles freely given. White and Graham bread and butter daily. Extra diet as ordered by physician.

Supper.—Graham and white bread and butter daily, tea and sugar. Hot biscuit once. Gingerbread or corn bread, twice. Cheese once, cake twice. Stewed fruits, rhubarb, tomatoes, apples and berries, in their season. Pancakes occasionally. Extra diet as ordered by physician.

NOTE.—About 275 quarts of milk are used daily by patients in tea, coffee, puddings, cooking, and for drinking.

THE WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution, situated at Willard, on the east bank of Seneca lake, was particularly designed as an asylum for the *chronic* pauper insane. The custody of this class of persons had, for many years, been entrusted to individual counties, thus distributing them in over fifty receptacles, and the conception of a special institution for them originated in the course of a long effort to induce legislative action in behalf of the insane, by extending the protecting care of the State over the entire number. Governor Fenton, in his annual

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message to the Legislature, in 1865, made the following recommendations, based upon the report of the Surgeon-General of the State, Dr. Sylvester D. Willard:

"'The Legislature of 1864 directed an investigation into the condition of the insane poor confined in the various county poor-houses. A report by Dr. S. D. Willard will be duly presented, showing the deplorable condition of this most unfortunate class. There are in fifty-five counties, not including New York or Kings, 1,345 lunatics confined in poor-houses and poor-house asylums, nearly all of whom are incurable. Many have become, and others are fast becoming, incurable from insufficient care and treatment. The time has arrived when legislative provision for them should be made. The propriety of establishing an institution for incurables, an institution that shall relieve county authorities from the care of the insane, should be deliberately considered. More than one-fourth of this class of insane are capable of some labor. To what extent that labor, organized and systematized, might be made productive in the maintenance of an institution, under well directed medical superintendence, is likewise worthy of consideration."

By keeping these facts in view it will be perceived that the objects contemplated in the foundation of this institution differ radically from those which underlie the establishment of other State lunatic asylums. The necessity calling for the creation of such an institution arose from an omission on the part of the State to provide adequately for the care and treatment of her insane paupers. For years it was apparent, and the time could easily have been anticipated, when one State asylum would be wholly insufficient to afford shelter to that increasing army of lunatics who fall as a charge upon the public. Again and again was this subject brought to the notice of the Legislature, and suggestions made of the necessity of erecting new asylums. From the foundation of the State Lunatic Asylum

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at Utica in 1842 to the passage of the act creating the Willard Asylum in 1865, a period of twenty-three years, and while the population of the State had risen from 2,428,921 to 3,880,735, no increased provisions had been made for the custody and treatment of the insane. We believe that statistics will justify us in the assertion, that in no department of its public charities has the great State of New York shown such remissness as in this. From whatever cause such apathy may have arisen, or whatever motives of false economy may have tended to perpetuate it, the consequences have not been slow in showing themselves, and in a manner, too, well calculated to cast dishonor upon the name and the humanity of our State.

There being no adequate asylum provision to meet the wants of the insane, acute cases demanding immediate admission, and the consequent displacement of the chronic to make room for them, there ensued an accumulation of this latter class in the county poor-houses, to the great discomfort of both sane and insane inmates. Evidence frequently collected in various parts of the State, and almost annually presented to the Legislature, established the fact beyond contradiction, that the condition of the insane in the county poor-houses was one of wretchedness, squalor and inhumanity to the last possible degree. It is unnecessary to do more than simply state these facts at present. For more particular details, and the proofs establishing their veracity, reference may be made to the reports furnished from time to time by the various legislative commissioners; by the report of the superintendents of the poor made in 1855–6; and the personal examination of these institutions by Miss D. L. Dix, as described in her memorial to the Legislature in January, 1844. All these proofs of the disgraceful condition in which the pauper insane were allowed to remain for years, show that the time had come when such abuses must be corrected *summarily*, and by more rapid and general means than could be obtained in the separate counties them-

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selves. The immediate necessity for acting thoroughly, and for striking at the root of the evil everywhere simultaneously, so as to dispense the reformatory change impartially, pointed at once to the State as the only proper source of relief.

Accordingly, an act was passed by the Legislature in 1865 creating the Willard Asylum.

Having thus briefly stated the causes which demanded the erection of this institution, those causes being the natural result of growth of population without corresponding provision being made for the proportionate increase in the number of the insane, it will be seen that the State had no alternative at the time between entirely abandoning this class of her population or building an asylum specially intended to afford them a refuge from the irremediable evils incidental to county poor-houses. The advantages possessed by the Willard Asylum, as a distinct receptacle for the chronic pauper insane, are briefly set forth in the second annual report of its superintendent, Dr. John B. Chapin, as follows:

First. The removal of all the pauper insane from the poor-houses.

Second. Vastly better and more comfortable homes, care and treatment for this unfortunate class, than they could possibly have in the poor-houses.

Third. A better classification of the insane, thereby increasing their comfort, the chances of their cure, at the same time realizing more fully the value of their labor.

Fourth. The bringing all under a single responsible direction and control would insure the best combination of experience, economy and skill in the care, treatment and support of the whole.

Fifth. The relieving the poor-houses of a burden, not to say a nuisance, it makes them better and safer homes for the paupers who are not insane.

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The capacities of this institution are such that, when completed, it will accommodate, as now computed, some twelve hundred patients. Large as this number may appear, it will still leave about as many more in the county poor-houses. Of this number, perhaps three hundred at the outset will be provided for in the larger and more populous counties, where suitable provision has been made for the insane in connection with existing pauper establishments. The authority to retain them in these improved county poor-houses, instead of sending them to the Willard Asylum, has been conferred by chapter 713, Laws of 1871, wherein it is recited that "the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities are authorized to hear and determine all applications which may be made to them in writing, by the county superintendents of the poor of the several counties of this State, for exemption from the operation of the tenth section of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the establishment of a State asylum for the chronic insane and for the better care of the insane poor, to be known as the Willard Asylum for the Insane,' passed April 8th, 1865."

If, then, so large a number of the chronic pauper insane are to remain unprovided for, after the completion of a capacious institution like the Willard Asylum, the question now pressing itself upon the attention of the State is, what disposition shall be made of those hereafter remaining in the inferior county poor-houses, and whose condition of discomfort will be analogous to that which the Willard Asylum was specially founded to remedy? If the principles upon which this institution was established were just, in relation to a portion of the insane, and yet cannot reach the whole by reason of the inexpediency of enlarging its capacity indefinitely so as to form an insane colony, then it behooves the State to consider whether, by some slight modification of those same principles, the desired end cannot be reached satisfactorily and for all

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time. The problem resolves itself into the simple question of, "*whether it is more economical to erect other asylums like the Willard, or to extend its principles as to cost of maintenance to all existing and future lunatic hospitals.*" The Board, after maturely considering the subject in all its bearings, whether medical or financial, are unanimously of opinion that the latter is the more expedient course to pursue as a finality in the disposition of the chronic pauper insane. By the erection of plain, inexpensive buildings in connection with the already existing asylums, it is believed that the problem may be solved. The present institutions having their full and experienced corps of officers, and the necessary adjuncts belonging to all perfected establishments, but little expense would be necessary in order to render them adequate to retain their own chronic insane, or to receive additions from the inferior county poor-houses, and support them at as low a cost as can be attained in any institution designed for their proper care. The extension of this principle to all our State asylums would enable the Willard Asylum, in return, to receive its fair proportion of acute cases, by simply altering its organic act and bringing it under the general law governing other asylums.

Looking, therefore, to the future of the chronic pauper insane, it would seem most expedient not to accumulate them in any one asylum, but instead, to allow the several existing and all future institutions to retain them according to territorial limits. By requiring every asylum to retain its own patients until recovered or discharged as harmless, with good and approved sureties for behavior, custody and maintenance, under chapter 135, section 42, Laws of 1842, there would be no difficulty in providing amply for the chronic insane. In this way, future accessions to the Willard Asylum would be diminished, and this institution could take its place among the other State asylums, receive its territorial

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proportion of acute cases, and thus stand on an equal footing of professional activity and success with its sister institutions.

Inasmuch, also, as that portion of the State, with the steady increase in population going on, will some day require a lunatic asylum based upon the general law governing existing ones, it would seem on the whole to be more economical to anticipate this want now, than to provide for it when urgent, by so far modifying the Willard Asylum act as to allow it to receive acute cases from a certain number of contiguous counties. No particular change, we apprehend, would require to be made in the internal management of its affairs. Its buildings will be ample and sufficient, and its medical staff and corps of attendants might be increased according to existing necessities. This conversion of the Willard Asylum from a single exceptional institution drawing its patients from all parts of a widely extended State, into an institution of limited territorial provision, capable of receiving both acute as well as chronic cases, would, in addition to this superior utility as a hospital, also meet that necessity for proximity to friends which should never be overlooked in providing for the care of the insane.

The management of this institution appears satisfactory to the Board, and its officers zealous in the discharge of their several duties. Being still incomplete, it does not possess all those accessories for the in-door amusement and out-door entertainment of its patients which will be secured in course of time. The laying out of such extensive grounds, the preparation of airing-yards, and the creation of means of entertainment in-doors, are labors which can only be accomplished gradually. The managers are now pushing forward the work, and each year will render the asylum more complete in its appointments and better able to secure to its inmates the comforts suited to their condition.

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We think the State should furnish every institution of this character and size with such instruments and appliances as its medical officers may require, to aid them in pathological investigations, and we accordingly recommend that an appropriation for this purpose be included in the general appropriation for the year for each State lunatic hospital.

Dietary of the Willard Asylum for the Insane—Supplies to Patients for week ending September 23d, 1871.

Sept. 16—*Breakfast.*—Potatoes warmed in milk, bread and butter, coffee, milk and sugar, pepper, salt, eggs, as ordered by physician. *Dinner.*—Beef and mutton soup with rice, potatoes, string beans, boiled rice and sugar, bread, pepper and salt, beef tea for sick. *Supper.*—Tea, tomatoes and bread, beef tea for sick.

Sept. 17—*Breakfast.*—Coffee, sugar and milk, potatoes warmed with milk, bread, butter and cold meat, eggs and beef tea for sick, pepper and salt. *Dinner.*—Pork and beans, rice boiled with milk, bread, beef tea for sick. *Supper.*—Tea, bread and molasses, beef tea for sick.

Sept. 18—*Breakfast.*—Cold meat, bread and butter, coffee, milk and sugar, eggs for sick. *Dinner.*—Boiled beef, potatoes, squash, rice boiled with milk, bread, etc. *Supper.*—Mush and molasses.

Sept. 19—*Breakfast.*—Potatoes warmed with milk, cold beef, bread and butter, coffee, sugar and milk, eggs and beef tea for sick. *Dinner.*—Boiled beef, sweet corn, potatoes, rice boiled with milk, bread, beef tea for sick. *Supper.*—Tea, bread and tomatoes.

Sept. 20—*Breakfast.*—Cold meat, potatoes warmed with milk, sweet corn, bread and butter, coffee, sugar and milk. *Dinner.*—Boiled pork, cabbage, potatoes and bread, beef tea for sick. *Supper.*—Tea, bread and tomatoes.

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Sept. 21 — *Breakfast.* — Potatoes warmed with milk, cold meat, coffee, sugar, milk and bread, salt and pepper, butter. *Dinner.* — Boiled mutton, potatoes, sweet corn and bread. *Supper.* — Mush and molasses, beef tea for sick.

Sept. 22 — *Breakfast.* — Potatoes warmed with milk, sweet corn, cold meat, coffee, milk and sugar, bread and butter, eggs for sick. *Dinner.* — Codfish and potatoes, bread, beef tea for sick. *Supper.* — Tea, bread and molasses.

Sept. 23 — *Breakfast.* — Potatoes warmed with milk, cold meat, coffee, milk and sugar, bread and butter, beef tea for sick. *Dinner.* — Boiled beef, potatoes, bread, beef tea for sick. *Supper.* — Tea, bread and tomatoes.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is much to be regretted that the subject of disposing of the chronic insane should have given rise to differences of opinion among professional gentlemen, all of whom seem equally zealous in their desire to benefit this class of unfortunates. Nevertheless, a practical and speedy solution of this problem is not only possible but even within easy reach, and the method of doing it might be this:

First. Let none of the existing or future State hospitals discharge any of their insane, except on account of recovery or as provided for under chapter 135, section 42, Laws of 1842. This would provide for a certain proportion of the chronic pauper insane in each district asylum and in proximity to their own homes.

Second. Repeal so much of the Willard Asylum act as limits it to the exclusive custody and care of the chronic pauper insane. By bringing it under the general law governing the other State asylums, it could then receive its fair proportion of acute as well as chronic cases.

Third. Apply the principles relating to the cost of maintenance of the chronic pauper insane at the Willard Asylum

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to all existing and future hospitals, by adding plain, inexpensive buildings, and approximating the rate of weekly support to that incurred in the county asylums devoted to the same class of patients.

Fourth. It is quite possible, and we believe it to be a most expedient measure, to return a certain proportion of chronic cases to the care of their families. Selecting of course only those who are quiet and harmless, they should be sent home, and their families obliged, if not actual paupers, to care for them as in the infirmity of age. In case, however, such families have not the means to support them, then the superintendents of the poor should be authorized to appropriate from the public funds a weekly sum for their support, as in the case of out-door relief to the indigent sick. This would tend to preserve the domestic relation and to promote social responsibility. Experience of this form of domestic relief to the chronic insane has shown that it works well in Scotland, and we deem it worthy of imitation here.

It has also been the custom of the asylum at Utica to transfer this class of quiet and harmless chronic insane to the care of such families as would provide for insane members. This feature was incorporated in the general law organizing the State Asylum, by a clause authorizing the managers "to deliver any such patient to his relatives or friends, who will undertake, with good and approved sureties, for his peaceable behavior, safe custody and comfortable maintenance, without further public charge." (Laws, 1842, chapter 135, section 42.)

The error now to be remedied is that of prohibiting, instead of authorizing, public aid to friends who would be willing to take charge of chronic cases of insanity. It is a matter of frequent occurrence that indigent people not only desire to, but do, in fact, assume such responsibility, by securing their more fortunate neighbors as sureties for the faithful discharge

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of their trust. Such a disposition deserves to be aided as well as encouraged, as a most desirable means for relieving our State asylums of a class of patients who do not require the special forms of treatment afforded by these institutions.

In this connection we deem it our duty to call attention to a class of patients for whom some State provision deserves to be made. In the case of absolute paupers ample provision exists for their support, but there are those whose means are only equal to the partial support of insane relatives; in consequence of which, if such persons pass into chronic insanity, they reduce their families almost to beggary by the cost of maintaining them in asylums. We think the State should come to the assistance of such parties, by relieving them, upon proper representation of their circumstances under oath before a county judge, from the obligation to pay the full cost of such insane relative's support in an asylum, and charging the deficiency therein occurring to the State.

No amendments to existing laws are necessary or desirable, so far as State lunatic asylums are concerned, touching the questions of admission, care and discharge, as well as protection of the rights of all classes committed to such institutions, except, perhaps, to withdraw from justices of the peace their present power to commit patients. We think this power should be restricted to a judge of the Supreme Court or county judge.

As to private lunatic asylums, they should be brought under some system of State supervision. The Legislature should also provide for their organization, government and frequent visitation. Inasmuch as the State authorizes the detention of her insane citizens in such institutions, it is only justice to them that she should exercise the same watchful care over them there as when confined in her public hospitals. Laws should therefore be enacted for the fre-

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quent visitation of all private asylums, and investigation of the condition of their inmates.

County Provision for the Chronic Pauper Insane.

Within the past year, and under the operation of chapter 713, Laws of 1871, the counties of Chautauqua, Chenango, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida and Onondaga, have been relieved from the obligation of transferring their chronic pauper insane to the Willard Asylum. For obvious reasons, this permission has been granted by the Board only after a thorough inspection of the poor-houses of these counties by the secretary and some member of the Board, and satisfactory evidence adduced of their fitness for the accommodation of this class of patients. As a general principle, the retention of the pauper insane in county poor-houses is a measure not to be commended. The Board have accordingly acted with great circumspection in granting exemptions from the Willard Asylum act, and although many counties have petitioned to be relieved from its operations under the statute above recited, but *six* have presented satisfactory reasons for granting their prayer.

Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.

This institution, designed to accommodate the eastern section of the State, was established by act of the Legislature in 1867. Twenty counties, representing a population of 1,800,000 souls, are entitled to enjoy its benefits. Its location being central and its accessibility perfect, nothing more could be desired in order to furnish inducements to the several counties included within its district to avail themselves of its privileges. The site selected by a board of commissioners duly appointed by the Governor, includes 300 acres on the east bank of the Hudson, about two miles north of the city of Poughkeepsie. The position is high, the ground rolling, and the general

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topography is such as to afford excellent situations for buildings, reservoirs and drains, without greatly altering the configuration of the soil.

The plan of the hospital comprises a frontage of nearly 1,500 feet, thus securing a perfect exposure of all parts to daily sunshine at every season of the year. It also insures easy and thorough ventilation, which is additionally provided for by a fan. The buildings will be constructed of North River brick, faced by a better quality wherever necessary, and the only external ornamentation consists of window heads of Ohio stone, with interposed blue stone. The chromatic effect of this is good, and relieves the outward appearance of the buildings of that cotton-factory aspect which inevitably belongs to rectilinear rows of windows in a brick wall of uniform color. It certainly imparts a more cheerful look to the asylum, and although adding materially to its cost, it is claimed that the good effect upon the patients will adequately compensate for this extra expenditure.

The external preparations for constructing an institution of this magnitude involved the building of a wharf, the forming of a reservoir that would provide for all the possible daily wants of the hospital, and against every contingency of drought, so as to supply at least 75,000 gallons per day; the laying down of water and sewer-pipes, the building of a great chimney, destined to subserve a multitude of purposes; also, of an engine and boiler-house and gas-works, together with all those innumerable details of workshops which minister to the mechanical, as well as the domestic, necessities of such an establishment. These inevitable adjuncts to the hospital buildings proper have greatly added to the cost of its construction, and should be proportionally considered in any estimate of the aggregate expenditure.

The three extreme sections of the south wing are nearly, if not quite, finished, and were open for the reception of patients

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early in October, and the other portions will be pushed forward as rapidly as appropriations shall permit.

The cost of construction up to the present time, as stated by the managers, and also in our special report to the Legislature in March, 1871, is as follows, viz.:

For the erection of three sections of the south wing (nearly finished)	$409,028 57
For dock, making roads, grading, draining, exercise yards, brick walls and fences, plans and engineering, bridges, reservoir, water and sewage works, boiler and engine-house, gas-house, heating and gas apparatus, high chimney, underground air duct, temporary work-shops and buildings, temporary water supply, power, machinery and tools, coal, hospital furnishing, and stone, brick and other materials on hand for another section of the building, etc., etc	232,815 48
Total	$641,844 05

It has evidently been the aim of the board of managers of this institution to provide in its construction for the introduction of all those improvements which modern science has shown to be necessary for the most successful care and treatment of the insane. Those measures embrace both sanative as well as curative instrumentalities, the former exhibiting in the internal structure of the asylum great prevision in conception, the latter great provision for all the needs of the insane as a special class.

State Asylum for Inebriates, Binghamton.

This institution presents no material changes since our last report, and continues to enlarge the sphere of its popularity and possible utility. The number of its patients has increased during the past year, and now reaches nearly one hundred. We believe that it could be made still more useful to the public were its buildings completed, and we

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accordingly recommend suitable appropriations for that purpose. It is also desirable that the State should be directly represented in the management of the institution, and we repeat the suggestion made in our report for 1868, touching this point. An institution supported by State aid, and yet in whose management the State has no voice, is a paradox in the law of public charities. We again urge upon the Legislature the duty of revising its organization.

IDIOTS.

The Board, having had its attention called to the fact that the provisions for the instruction of idiots at the asylum in Syracuse are becoming wholly insufficient, are now engaged in prosecuting inquiries with reference to ascertaining the number of *teachable* and *unteachable* persons of that class within the State. As soon as this investigation is concluded, they will be able to decide upon the expediency either of enlarging the present flourishing institution at Syracuse, or the superior advantage of erecting a new and larger one in some convenient locality. It is becoming daily more evident that idiots, as a class, have not received that assistance from the State, in the form of instruction, to which they are entitled; and that many, whose faculties now appear stagnant, might, under the stimulating influences of education, be measurably improved and developed so as to be enabled to take their places among useful and productive members of society. It is hoped that, in its next annual report, the Board will be able to speak knowingly in reference to the wants, both present and prospective, of this unfortunate class.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

In all communities there are persons who, when insane, object to entering public institutions for treatment; or, even if they do not, those having their care refuse to place them

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there for some particular reasons. Accordingly, prvate enterprise has undertaken to minister to the necessities and tastes of such parties, by opening small and select asylums, where every comfort and convenience, including secrecy, is secured to patients. There can, of course, be no objection to such private retreats in themselves, for, that they are both wanted and respected by the public is best proved by the patronage they receive. Presenting as they do, from their size and interior management, a more home-like atmosphere than can ever be secured in the larger, statelier and more miscellaneous public institutions, it is not surprising that they should have always been regarded with favor by the community. It may be said of them, therefore, that they are a necessity in our day, and one, too, calculated to increase with the increase in population.

On the other hand, their peculiar custodial character places them in a somewhat anomalous position before the State, because of the fact that, while this latter permits no citizen to be restrained of his liberty without due process of law, and when compelled to order his confinement, places him always *in the custody of one of its own officers*, it does, in relation to private lunatic asylums, simply accompany that citizen to the door, and there leaves him in the keeping of a self-constituted guardian.

This omission on the part of the sovereign power to practice uniformity in its constitutional obligations to the citizen, as well in its civil as in its criminal procedure, and the consequent neglect of the insane in private custody, while jealous in its supervision of criminals, opens the door at once to cupidity and wrong, and places temptation in the way of both. Why a certain class of insane citizens, because in a public lunatic hospital, should be placed under the double protection of a staff of State officers and a board of State managers, while another, and equally meritorious class of similarly afflicted

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citizens, because placed in the custody of a private asylum, should thenceforth be abandoned by the State, does not appear evident. Certainly, if even crime is no absolute disfranchisement, and the person in Sing Sing or Auburn State prison is still deemed worthy of being guarded only by State officers, what have the insane in private retreats done that the State should habitually avert its gaze from them until summoned by the despairing trump of a habeas corpus? It may be claimed that the high moral character of the superintendents of these private retreats has hitherto lulled all criticism of the injustice done by the State in this particular. But high moral character is not a perpetuity in any office which men may assume, and even if it were, is no answer to the complaint made against the State for neglecting to do its *whole* duty to its citizens; for the portion omitted may be, in its aggregate results, of more vital importance to the well-being of the citizen than those other portions which it discharges more ostentatiously. And it should never be forgotten, in this connection, that it was the abuse of the right of custody in private asylums in Great Britain which led to the demand for a board of commissioners in lunacy.

The right of visitation of private lunatic asylums is one, therefore, which the State should exercise as a duty not less to the insane than to itself. And until it does so, it will have failed in its duty, and invited the same abuses here which abroad have furnished fruitful themes for the pens of novelists, and both called for and secured legislative interference. In fact the English and Scotch boards of commissioners in lunacy both owe their existence to the abuses shown to have been committed in the private asylums of Great Britain, and although nothing of a similar kind may yet exist in our midst, it is time to erect barriers which may prove serviceable in the future.

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Poor or Alms-houses.

This class of charities properly includes:

1. Homes, Asylums and Refuges, and,
2. Work-houses or Reformatories.

The duty of the State to support its pauper population is universally recognized, and means are accordingly provided in every county to carry out this purpose. But while tenderness to the sick requires that no material return should be made by them for the support received, the same rule does not apply to those who are healthy and strong. As every human being was created to work, and to earn his living by personal efforts, so there is no moral and certainly no legal obligation incumbent upon the public to support a healthy man in idleness. Every person maintained at public expense, who can labor, should be made to do so, according to the degree of his strength. This rule, which appeals to common sense as well as justice, should have no exceptions. All healthy paupers or criminals, in whatever institution placed, are a portion of the productive capital of the State, and should make return for the food, lodging and clothing received. In general, it may be said that this rule is already everywhere enforced. But as a fact, we believe that pauper labor still remains very far behind what it should be in productiveness.

The Board have, from their very first inspection of county poor-houses, been persuaded of the expediency of making them exclusively retreats or infirmaries for sick, aged or helpless indigents. This is their only proper mission. To congregate masses of able-bodied paupers in such institutions is not only an error economically, but a fruitful source of demoralization to their inmates. Idleness is the parent of vice everywhere, particularly among the ignorant, and a few vicious persons in such a community are sufficient to contaminate the whole. The evil influences of such a system are chiefly seen

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upon children, who soon acquire the bad habits of their elders, and sally forth from the various poor-houses ready to begin a career of vice and degradation. These facts are too obvious to need any comments; they explain themselves in their very statement, and show us where the children of paupers are prepared to become chronic vagrants, or candidates for the penitentiary.

Until now, we believe, no effort has ever been made to change the essential character of poor-houses, because of the fact that classification of their inmates was generally impossible. In many of them, as the secretary's report still shows, separation of the sexes is hardly yet secured. In the presence of such facts as must accompany any system of promiscuous herding of mankind, morality cannot long remain unattacked, and the very charity which seeks to provide for the wants of the poor, in giving them shelter and food, becomes the readiest instrument for their demoralization. For all this there is a remedy, simple enough to reach every case, and wide enough to confer a double benefit upon the community, since it both provides a support for the pauper and a protection against his moral degradation. That remedy consists in the establishment of industrial alms-houses, homes and refuges for the reception of able-bodied paupers, and the limitation of county poor-houses exclusively to the sick, aged or helpless.

In its report for 1868, the Board called attention to this fact, and the schedule thereto appended showed that, in return for the support of *four thousand five hundred and nineteen paupers* in the various county poor-houses of this State (exclusive of New York and Kings counties), only $32,342.88 were earned. This would give an average for each person of less than eight dollars a year, while the individual cost of support of such pauper could not be less than two dollars a week, or $100 per annum. Making all allowances for imperfect records, there is still good ground for believing that the

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majority of paupers in this State do not earn *one-fifth* of the cost of their support, and, admitting even that among these are a number of sick and feeble, amounting to one-half, this would not bring the average earnings of each healthy pauper, according to the above schedule, up to *one-third* of the cost of his maintenance.

In the presence of these facts, it is the duty of the State to provide some means for increasing the utility of this portion of its population, and thus bringing it nearer to a condition of self-support than heretofore. This result we do not think can be achieved in the county poor-houses. The superintendents of the poor everywhere, probably, endeavor to do the best they can to render pauper labor productive, and if they have failed, as our schedule for 1868 shows, to obtain such results as would relieve their several counties from the burden of an oppressive charity, it must be due to causes of a more or less local character over which they can exercise no control.

We are so well persuaded of this that we do not hesitate to suggest at once the creation of industrial alms-houses, where healthy paupers from a number of contiguous counties could be brought together, and made to labor systematically. It is a system which everywhere imparts strength and productiveness to labor, and, by introducing some of the simpler kinds of artisanship into these work-houses, the labor of their inmates could be turned into channels which, while rendering the pauper self-supporting there, would also teach him how to support himself in the world at large. But the most important point, perhaps, to be considered in relation to industrial alms-houses is that of determining the period of detention of their inmates. Remembering that the objects contemplated in the removal of persons thither are two-fold, viz.: First, to disburden the county poor-houses, and, second, to teach the parties themselves some manual art by which they

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may become self-supporting, it would seem expedient that the period of detention should be as long as possible.

In order, however, to remove everything like an appearance of punishment from those who are legitimate paupers, it would be advisable to make the period of their discharge depend both upon good conduct and season of the year; as where a party is committed at the beginning of winter, and without reasonable prospects of finding occupation until spring. Besides which, it must be remembered that some time is required by all men to learn an art, and it is hardly worth the while to begin the instruction if the party must be discharged before he has attained sufficient proficiency in it to make it of permanent use to him.

WORK-HOUSES OR REFORMATORIES.

In connection with the proposed establishment of industrial alms-houses for legitimate paupers, arises as a natural corollary the question of district work-houses to be attached to them as reformatories. There is a number of minor offenses against society which might be more profitably expiated in such establishments than in ordinary penitentiaries. From vagrancy, in all its multitudinous forms, to larcenies and assaults of a minor grade, there are causes enough of commitment to jails to furnish a large number of able-bodied persons capable of laboring. It would only be necessary to remodel portions of our criminal statutes to enable commitments to be made directly to these work-houses, of all petty offenders liable to be sentenced to a county jail for a period of more than ten days. It seems but just that the present system of herding prisoners in county jails, and leaving them afterward to sit out their sentences in idleness, should give way to one which will render such persons in a degree self-supporting, and thus diminish the burthens of taxation of the communities whose laws they have violated.

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It will also devolve upon the State to provide such means of employment as will render the labor of the inmates of these reformatories not only equal to the cost of their support, but even profitable to the institution in which they are placed. We accordingly suggest that the direction and supervision of these institutions, in both their industrial, pauper and reformatory departments, be assigned to this Board, and that they be allowed to make all such rules for their government as in their judgment may seem proper.

And in view, further, of the fact that the discipline of these reformatories need not be as severe as that of ordinary jails, it would seem but proper that the period of detention in them be proportionally extended, in order to perfect their inmates in the arts taught them there. In corroboration of these views, we take pleasure in quoting the language of the secretary of the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts, Mr. E. L. Pierce, in his annual report for 1870, page 28:

"It is easy," he says, "to see that, except in rare cases of cleverness or previous training, prisoners cannot be taught so as to be profitably employed in these occupations during a sentence of one, two, three or even six months. Frequently, in houses of correction, from five to twenty prisoners are seen sitting in the workshop, doing nothing and looking about listlessly. To the inquiry why they are not employed, the answer is that they are confined for drunkenness, and that their sentences are too short to make their labor available. So important is this consideration, that contractors stipulate, in contracts for prison labor, that they shall not be required to employ and pay prisoners confined for such brief terms as thirty or sixty days. As further showing its importance, it may be stated that the two leading inquiries made by contractors when bidding for prison labor is, first, what is the discipline of the prison, and secondly, what is the *average length of the sentences*."

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We are persuaded, therefore, that the interests both of society and the person committed to a work-house are best subserved by rendering the period of detention not less than three months.

HOUSES OF REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Ample provision seems everywhere to have been made for the safe-keeping and reformation of *male* juvenile delinquents. In the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, there are accommodations for over 700, and the Western House of Refuge will accommodate some 500. It is evident, therefore, that the public mind is fully aware of the urgent necessity of institutions of this kind, where youth may be reclaimed in the earliest stages of its delinquency, rehabilitated with moral character, and confirmed in the determination to lead a future life of industry, thrift and self-respect. There can be no exaggeration of the value of such reformatories. When the single fact that a boy is there taught the art of self-support and the habit of self-reliance is taken into account, apart even from the higher moral elements which are also inculcated, it will be seen that few of the many so-called Christian firesides do as much for their children as these homes of reformation. Surrounded by all the sweet charities of love, justice and mercy, with the material advantages superadded of instruction in some profitable trade, and the development of an honest ambition to excel in it, we can point to no better illustration of the humane solicitude of the State, in its parental relations to its citizens, than is here afforded. It is true, perhaps, that this charity is not wholly spontaneous, and that its objects must first bring themselves within the penal observation of the State before these reformatory measures can be employed in their behalf. But even as it is the sick and not the well who need the physician's ministrations, so in respect to these juvenile delinquents; it is their moral

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sickness which calls for the intervention of the State as a moral physician.

The offenses which bring those young culprits into the hands of a reforming institution are more or less specially designated by statute. They are reckoned as minor, in the general scale of crimes against the moral order of society, and so far as boys are concerned do not tend necessarily to entail permanent degradation upon them. There are offenses which may be frequently committed without destroying the springs of self-regeneration. They reduce and demoralize, but they leave no ineradicable sting behind them. In this respect the male sex has a decided advantage over the female. It must be remembered that the loss of virtue, like the loss of a member, is an irreparable injury. Reform may be as complete as possible, and the subsequent life void of offense, but this does not act retrospectively to restore what has been lost; it only guarantees a more prudent and circumspect behavior in the future. The great point of all, in the problem of moral guardianship, is to prevent the first wrong step in the child. In all our populous towns, as well as in our large cities, sources of contamination exist, and these sources being ineradicable, the only remaining course to pursue is that of withdrawing young girls altogether from the possibility of temptation.

The public mind, as elsewhere said, is fully impressed with the necessity that exists for more reformatories or houses of refuge. In the western part of our State, in particular, several important meetings have been held, and reports made of the extreme urgency of this necessity. Such a necessity, like the outbreak of an epidemic, should be met at once, and in all sections where it exists. It would not be difficult to show, therefore, that one, certainly, if not two houses of refuge for girls are immediately needed in the western parts of the State. Exactly where, we shall not pretend to indicate, since that is a question to be decided under the light of population, access-

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ibility, and economy of construction and support. Nor as to the particular ages, within which alone girls should be permitted to enter such institutions. All these are details subordinate to the great fact that an urgent necessity exists, and a solemn responsibility rests upon the State to meet it at the earliest possible moment. We accordingly recommend that a board of commissioners be appointed to select a site for the construction of such an institution during the coming year.

SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY HOME.

This institution, founded for the purpose of supporting children taken from the poor-houses of Broome and other counties, had started upon a career of great usefulness in December, 1869, when, suddenly, in the summer of 1871, grave charges of mismanagement were preferred against its superintendent, Mr. Van Epps. The attention of the Board having been called to the case, it was determined, preliminary to any action on their part, that a local inquiry should be made, by the managers of the Home, into the truth of the charges preferred against its superintendent. Accordingly, the managers having prosecuted the inquiry, and formed a judgment in the premises, made a report thereof to the Board, who, upon a review and careful weighing of the testimony produced, concluded to advise an acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Van Epps, as most desirable for the welfare of the institution. His resignation was, thereupon, tendered on the 25th of September, 1871, and, soon after, accepted. The special report of the Board, omitting the testimony produced, is given below, and to it reference is directed for particulars. While it is true that much excitement was caused in Binghamton, and vicinity, by the revelations of misconduct adduced in evidence before the managers, it is believed that no permanent harm has been done the institution thereby.

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Public confidence in its officers and good management are fully restored, and everything promises well for its future.

Binghamton, *November* 17, 1871.

The board of managers of the Susquehanna Valley Home, in giving to the public the following report, received on the 16th instant, from the State Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, deem it proper to state that the resignation of Mr. Van Epps, as superintendent of the Home, bearing date September 25, 1871, had not been accepted by the board of managers, in view of the fact that the whole subject of the management and discipline of the institution had already been referred to the State Commissioners, and we have waited patiently for this final solution of the difficulties under which the Home has recently suffered. It may also be proper to add that we have abstained from all controversy, or from being committed in any way which might conflict or interfere with the discharge of our duty when called upon for final action for the best interests of the institution.

In accepting the resignation of the superintendent, to take effect as soon as his successor shall be appointed, we feel it due to him, as well as to ourselves and the friends of the Home, to say that, while we regret the indiscretions in the matter of discipline and errors in judgment on his part referred to in the report of the commissioners, we are free and willing to record our appreciation of his excellent qualities in other respects. Himself and wife have labored with indefatigable energy and faithfulness for the general welfare of the children. The marked improvement in the appearance and conduct of the inmates, and remarkable healthfulness since coming under their supervision, is evidence of their watchfulness and constant care. We desire especially to extend to them many thanks for their invaluable assistance and suggestions in the improvements and admirable arrangements for comfort and convenience which have lately been made in the new and beautiful buildings of the Home, into which we are now moving for permanent occupation.

The board of managers are aware that they have labored under the disadvantage of inexperience in the management of this institution, but they feel sure their motives have been good, and that they have labored faithfully to discharge the responsible trust reposed in them. It is the first systematic effort in this State to remove the orphan and destitute children from our county poor-houses, separating them from

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the association with vicious adults, giving them facilities for obtaining an education, and surrounding them with the influences of a well-ordered and Christian family.

To the many ladies in the several counties represented in the institution who have afforded us much valuable assistance and material aid in the management of the Home during the past two years, we desire to return our sincere thanks, and we trust their sympathies and efforts in behalf of the unfortunate children of poverty may be strengthened and increased.

J. G. ORTON,
B. N. LOOMIS,
ABEL BENNETT,
M. T. MORGAN,
WM. R. OSBORN,
C. McKINNEY,
F. T. MAYBURY,
WM. M. ELY,
J. S. WELLS,
WM. E. TAYLOR,
Board of Managers.

Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities on the management of the affairs of the "Susquehanna Valley Home."

The members of this board have been requested to examine into the management of the institution situated in the city of Binghamton, having the charge of children taken from the county poor-houses of Broome and other counties, and known as the "Susquehanna Valley Home."

The founding of this institution was strongly favored by the Board of State Charities, as furnishing a solution of the principal difficulties attending the classification of the inmates of the poor-houses. Perhaps the leading idea of its founders was taken from the reports of this board. At all events, very great interest is felt by us in watching the results that it may accomplish.

As far as we were informed, its affairs were prosperous until the summer of 1871, when great excitement prevailed in Binghamton and its vicinity, in respect to alleged instances of mismanagement, and, in particular, of maltreatment of one of the children from Tioga county—Frederick Bowman. The feeling on this subject was so intense, and the statements of misconduct on the part of the super-

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intendent so wide-spread, and reiterated that the acting president of this board immediately requested its secretary, Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, and one of its commissioners, Hon. Samuel F. Miller, to repair to Binghamton to make inquiries, and, if necessary, to take preliminary steps toward instituting an investigation. On careful examination and full consultation with leading citizens, it was thought judicious that this board should at that time enter into no investigation, but should rather await the result of a local inquiry set on foot by the board of managers of the Home. In reaching this conclusion, as a mere matter of prudence and sound judgment, we concluded to forego the exercise of a power conferred upon the board by an act of the Legislature of 1871, chapter 699. This provides, in substance, that whenever the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities shall deem it necessary or proper to ascertain the truth of charges made concerning the conduct of the superintendent or other officer of any institution under their inspection, the acting president may summon witnesses, require their attendance, and in general conduct the inquiry according to methods usually employed in courts of justice.

A second visit was made to Binghamton by Messrs. Miller and Hoyt, with the acting president of the board. At that time the arrangements of the Home were carefully inspected, and particular attention paid to the grounds lately purchased, and the conveniences supplied by the buildings then undergoing the process of repair.

The local inquiry instituted by the board of managers of the Home appears to have been conducted in an open and fair manner, and every facility was accorded to those who criticised the conduct of the superintendent, other officers, and even that of the managers themselves, to present their statements. The superintendent, on his part, submitted a statement, either oral or in writing, in which he gave an extended view of his aims and general plan of management, together with an explanation of the facts on which the charges against him were based.

The local committee of investigation labored, however, under some difficulties. Its members had no power of administering oaths, or of proceeding according to regular forms prevailing in courts. Many of the statements by witnesses also are contradicted by others. The members of the Board of Charities, in reviewing the testimony submitted to them as taken by the committee, act at a disadvantage. When the witnesses contradict each other, we have no means of

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judging by the ordinary tests upon whom the most dependence should be placed.

We do not feel satisfied that any conclusions we might reach upon such testimony would be sound, and have accordingly determined not to act upon it. For the same general reasons, we have concluded not to base our opinion upon the report of the committee which has been submitted to us; though the members of that committee had better opportunities to form a correct judgment from the evidence than we possess, still they were compelled to act upon testimony imperfectly elicited, and not subjected to the test of a careful cross-examination.

We think that it would scarcely be just to the superintendent, and particularly to the board of managers, to pass an official judgment upon their conduct upon such evidence, unattended as it was by the usual checks and safeguards of advocacy and argument. It is the intention of this board to treat all officers and boards of charitable institutions with the utmost candor and fairness, and especially to hold presumptions in favor of gentlemen of high standing and character, who give their services gratuitously to the management of charities.

In this condition of things, two courses of action are open to us. We might either order an independent investigation, or we might act on such of the information before us as all parties concede to be reliable. We have thought it best not to cause the delay which a new investigation would require, or to open again wounds which ought now to go through a speedy process of healing. We have determined to adopt the other alternative, and to pass only upon the conduct of the superintendent as disclosed by his own statements, and as confirmed by our personal observations, and then to subjoin some general remarks as to the spirit in which the institution should be conducted, and its great value to the cause of humanity and true charity, if the right principles of management are adopted.

The present superintendent, Mr. A. C. Van Epps, was appointed in February, 1871. He had previously had eight years' experience in the management of an institution for the care of idle and truant children in the city of Brooklyn. It should be stated that the appointment was made by the board of managers, who have the care of the financial affairs of the Home. There is also an assistant board of managers, composed of ladies, who, to a certain extent, have an oversight over the internal affairs of the institution, look

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after its discipline and general provisions for the care of the children. There seems to have been no clearly defined line of distinction as to the duties of the two boards. It would seem that the gentlemen supposed that their duties, beyond the power of appointment of the superintendent, were mainly financial, and that the oversight of the discipline and other matters of internal management appertained to the ladies. So, when Mr. Van Epps was appointed, he was left without any special instructions as to modes of management. The subject was left to his discretion. When the managers visited him, it was individually and not as a board that they were received. The ladies had regular monthly meetings, and also inspected, from time to time, the food, clothing, attendance and modes of instruction.

From this general view, it would appear that the whole responsibility of any mismanagement is fairly chargeable to the superintendent. If there were any error on the part of the managers, it is to be found in the unreserved confidence reposed in Mr. Van Epps. Of this, of course, he cannot reasonably complain.

It must be conceded by the most prejudiced person that the position to which Mr. Van Epps had thus been appointed was one of much difficulty, and requiring the exercise of great prudence and discretion. The children were, for the most part, of a class which hitherto no eye had noticed, and in whose protection and defense no tongue had been lifted. They may have suffered neglect, privation, hardships and abuse of all sorts in county houses, without any remark. They were diseased, filthy in their habits, untaught in the ordinary branches of education, or the simplest elements of morality. Some of them were the children of vicious parents, and had hereditary tendencies to vice and pauperism. They are collected together in a comfortable home, and the superintendent is to solve the problem of making virtuous and respectable citizens out of this unpromising material. In such a case we should say that slight errors of judgment should be overlooked, and rules of discipline evincing good judgment should be warmly commended.

In this frame of mind we have approached the consideration of the very painful and disagreeable question, whether we should inflict public and official censure on the superintendent. This is a question which we would gladly put aside if it were possible. But we cannot avoid it. While there is much in Mr. Van Epps' course of conduct, viewed simply from his own statements, that we are inclined to commend, there were other acts evincing such a lack of judgment,

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delicacy and good sense, to use no harsher terms, that we do not consider him fitted to undertake the management of such an institution. We therefore respectfully recommend the board of managers to accept his resignation. We do not care to assert that he is unfit to manage any kind of reformatory or disciplinary institution, but only to say that to such an asylum as that now under consideration, requiring so much skill and discretion, he is not adapted. There is other philanthropic work of a less delicate nature to which his qualities may be suited.

We do not desire to go into detail in order to justify our disapprobation. The facts are sufficiently fresh in the minds of the community. There is enough to lead to the reflection that a few serious errors of judgment may outweigh many praiseworthy acts, evincing patient effort and skill in management. This fact deserves to be held up to the view of superintendents as a caution and a warning. Such an officer must learn that a grave mistake may be as fatal to success as the blunder of a general in carrying forward a military campaign. It may forfeit the value of a lifetime of excellent service. This treatment is not harsh and unjust, but necessary to true efficiency. It leads to the suggestion that when an act is proposed to be done of an unusual nature and of doubtful propriety, consultation should be had with the managers. The superintendent, as matters now stand, fails to commend himself to the better judgment of the community. As his usefulness in this institution is at an end, his own individual convenience must give way to the general good, especially as the adverse judgment of the public is due to his own injudicious acts.

Without pursuing this painful subject further, we now desire to add some general suggestions bearing on the present and future management of the Home.

First. The managers of this institution have labored under difficulties of a special nature, experienced in no other institution in the State. The plan is new and in the nature of an experiment. Novel methods will perhaps need to be resorted to and discarded, after trial, for others. The buildings at the outset have been poorly adapted to the purposes of the institution, and criticism on some points of management is certainly due to that fact.

These defects the managers could not remedy until the new buildings were procured. Now they will have every reasonable facility for doing their work well.

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We have had an opportunity to look with care over the new house and out-building, and are satisfied that the arrangements made will conduce to the comfort, health and suitable treatment of the children in all respects. We do not propose, therefore, to review the past in a spirit of fault finding, but rather to look forward to the future with hope and good cheer. We willingly add that we have seen nothing to shake our confidence as to the good management in the future of the institution; but rather have reason to believe that the Home will now enter upon a new career of prosperity.

Second. We think it would be desirable that the duties of the board of managers should be more distinctly defined, and that it should be understood that their relations to the institution are not merely financial. They should, in our judgment, also watch over the discipline and consider themselves responsible for right management. This is the price of success with charitable institutions. The co-operation of the ladies is extremely desirable, but the community look to the leading gentlemen on the roll of managers as representing the character of the Home. They are widely known, and must, from the necessity of the case, take the most prominent position. Moreover, while they exercise the power of appointment of the superintendent, they should, in a measure, be responsible for his conduct. We are aware that supervision of this kind is a burden to some extent, but it is one of the debts due to society and should be cheerfully borne. We know of no institution in the State that is truly flourishing without it.

Third. There should be an effort to obtain from the Legislature an enactment of a general law providing a suitable mode of transferring such children as Bowman to a correctional institution, such as the Western House of Refuge. Authority might be conferred on the county judge on the application of the board of managers of orphan asylums and institutions like the Susquehanna Valley Home, with the approval of the Board of State Charities, to make such a transfer. Had there been such a law in force when the character of Bowman was fully discovered, much of the trouble now under consideration would have been avoided.

Fourth. We think that the supply of food to the children should not be stinted but generous, and such as is suited to their years. It must be remembered that they are not adults or criminals; but simply unfortunate children; wards of the State. Should it be thought that more generous provision would be considered by the counties as

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imposing too heavy a burden upon them, the State must make up the necessary amount from its treasury. A proper appeal of this kind will not go unheeded, and will be sure to have the support of this board. The managers of the Home have a laudable desire to conduct its affairs with economy. This must not be pressed so far as to interfere with the welfare of the children. We do not affirm that it ever has been, but it seems to us not out of place to interpose this caution.

Finally we desire to add a few words as to the general character of the institution, and what may be expected from it.

Four years ago, when the State Board of Charities came into existence, it appeared as though all the evils of pauperism were chronic and inveterate. Miss Dix had disclosed the shameful character of our poor-houses twenty-five years ago. In 1868, when the Board with the aid of its secretary made its first report, there had been no sensible improvement except in a few counties. When that report was published the people were astounded. It was shown that the sexes were herded together promiscuously and that children were crowded together into the same room with adults, to learn all that was coarse, disreputable and vile. We insisted, in the strongest terms that we could command, upon classification and the removal of the children. The Susquehanna Valley Home is the result. Who that looks now upon that beautiful site and the attractive and spacious building that crowns it, can realize that it is only four years since its now happy inmates were dwelling in miserable and rickety buildings, covered with vermin, loathsome with disease, and with no one to care for them or think of their condition! So much has been accomplished. The people are awake and the children will no more be neglected. If Bowman had carried his burden in Tioga county poor-house who would have heard of it? Now the story of his wrongs has been read everywhere in the country. So much has been gained—publicity, watchfulness, close criticism and consequent improvement.

On the other hand, with our new interest in this class of persons, let us treat the men who now have the management of them fairly. Let us remember that their efforts are gratuitous and impelled only by public spirit. Let us appreciate the novelty of the case, the peculiar condition of the class of children, and carefully weigh every attendant circumstance causing embarrassment. Let us cheer on the managers in their present improved condition, and give them now a

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generous and fair trial. Much may now be reasonably expected of them. We shall be disappointed if they do not fully realize public expectations. Whether any local jealousies stand in their way, we know not. We only know them as gentlemen of character and honor whom we will fully trust, with their present facilities, to accomplish all that can be reasonably expected. We cordially commend the Home to the continued favor of the public. We should esteem it a great calamity if the counties should, in any way, withdraw from it their support.

We believe that this institution is to solve a problem which is now puzzling wise men in this country, and even occupying the attention of statesmen in Europe. The question is, how to rid a State or country of the taint of hereditary pauperism. The answer is, take the children from the poor-houses and educate and train them to habits of industry. The school at the Susquehanna Home is thus of the highest value, and ought to be so developed as to be equal to any of our ordinary public schools. It is already accomplishing an excellent work, and will, in the future, do much more. It is pleasant to find that the president of the British Social Science Association is advocating, this very year, the system which is here already in practical operation. He says: "So long as we have hereditary pauperism, we shall have a great difficulty to contend with. * * * The remedies for this state of things are: education and industrial training. To strike at the root of the evil we must take hold of the children. * * * We ought to take pauper children away from work-house associations, and place them in as independent a position as possible. * * * As to adult pauperism, we have created it, and we must bear it. We must reduce it by degrees; but what we have to do is to cut it up by the roots, by dealing with the rising generation, to clear England from the stain that attaches to her." These are true words of wisdom. How strikingly they sustain the citizens of Broome, and adjacent counties, in their efforts to deal with this difficult subject. If the Susquehanna Home should succeed, other institutions of the same kind will adorn other portions of the State. If it should fail, the cause of philanthropy and wise charity will be greatly impeded. We earnestly hope and believe that the citizens of Binghamton and vicinity, and the managers of the Home, will, by sagacity, good sense and generous forbearance, accomplish a result at which every friend of humanity will rejoice, and which will lead

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to a great reduction, if not to the entire removal, of the evils of hereditary pauperism in the State of New York.

By order of the State Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Acting President, etc.

NEW YORK, *November* 11*th*, 1871.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution, among the noblest of our public charities, has long attracted attention to itself because of the great and uniform success which has attended it, in a career of now over forty years. Intended as it is to educate a class of persons peculiarly unfortunate, who do not apparently belong to the category of invalids, and yet owe their incapacity for speech and hearing to the results of physical degeneration, the institution has always received a large share of public sympathy and support, as evidence of the high popular estimate in which it has been held. Little need be said, therefore, in relation to its interior management or its statistical history, since this latter will be found fully set forth in the report of the secretary of this Board, as well as in the annual reports of the institution itself.

Visible Speech.

The recent introduction of the systems of articulation and lip-reading into the course of instruction has given rise to much speculation in relation to its possibilities. It is so great an advance upon the language of signs that it, in a measure, replaces the deaf-mute among his more favored fellow-beings as one capable of understanding whatever is spoken to him. By the process of *lip-reading* he can at once comprehend any communication made to him, in however low a tone of voice, and by the aid of articulation he can reply to it audibly. In these respects he is put upon an equal footing with the mass

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of mankind, and can take part in the every-day duties of life. To this curious and most philosophic system of articulation, its inventor, Mr. A. Mellville Bell, has given the name of *visible speech.*

This system, which constitutes a true anatomy of speech, is founded upon the idea of representing the sounds of a language by a series of symbols, each of which expresses some change in the position of the vocal organs; hence it reveals the organic formation of all sounds, irrespective of any previous acquaintance with or experience in their use. And so great are its possibilities of phonetic representation, that its author gives illustrations to prove:

First. That the sounds of any language can be written by means of visible speech; and,

Second. That a person unacquainted with a language could pronounce it at sight, with vernacular correctness, while deducing his pronunciation solely from the physiological symbols.

The uses to which this new system may be applied extend beyond the instruction of deaf-mutes, for it is claimed to be capable of correcting stammering and other defects of speech; of teaching illiterate adults in all countries to read their own language from books printed in the system; of forming a system of raised letters for the use of the blind, and, lastly, of writing hitherto unwritten tongues for missionary and other purposes.

The introduction of such a system into the instruction of deaf-mutes is well calculated to awaken the attention of their teachers, and to provoke earnest investigation into its merits. Being as yet, also, only an experiment, it is hardly proper to express any definite opinion as to whether it should be made to supplant the traditional sign language in schools, or, for the present at least, be regarded as an embellishment for the acquisition of only the most intelligent.

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That there are inevitable limitations upon the universal applicability of this system is, at the outset, plainly visible; for, speech depending upon flexibility of the mechanism of the voice as well as upon position of organs, and emissions of sounds with mental assent, there will always be some persons who cannot acquire the art of using this *visible* language. For those, signs will continue to be preferable, but this does not in itself disprove the value of the system to those who can, any more than the fact that the higher mathematics are a sealed book to the majority of mankind militates against teaching them to those who can comprehend their beauties and their practical application. Every human being is entitled to the opportunity of learning whatever his mind can grasp, nor can his mental caliber be judged until it has been tested by experiment.

As between mutes and semi-mutes there will, of course, be a decided advantage on the side of the latter at the start; but there are illustrations of as good progress in articulation made by the former as the latter, and the problem of success seems here, as in all other departments of education, to turn primarily upon *original* intelligence. That, once ascertained, should be the standard by which to judge of the fitness of the pupil for progress in articulation.

We think it desirable, accordingly, to increase the number of teachers of this new system in our deaf-mute asylum, and to establish some form of examination which shall determine the relative intelligence of every pupil in the direction of visible speech, by giving each three months' instruction in it. Then, if no progress be made, return him to sign language. In this way every scholar will have a fair chance of being tested, and classified according to the degree of intelligence which he exhibits. The success attending the labors of the teachers at the Clarke Institute, in Northampton, Mass., in the few years during which it has been in operation, justifies the

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hope that we may attain to similarly satisfactory results in this State. In an article in the American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb for January, 1872, Mr. Graham Bell, son of the inventor of the system of visible speech, says of it, viz.:

(*a.*) In its application to deaf-mutes, the system does not interfere with any existing plan of education. Visible speech takes *no part* in the contest between articulation, on the one hand, and signs and manual alphabets on the other. In presenting his system for adoption, all that the inventor means to say is this: "Here is a means by which you can obtain perfect articulation from deaf-mutes; *make what use of it you choose.*" He places the *tool* in the hands of teachers, with general directions how to use it.

(*b.*) Visible speech is not *necessarily* associated with lip-reading. There is no doubt that, in schools where lip-reading is employed, the symbols will materially assist the pupils by showing them *what to look for* in the mouths of hearing persons, but this is apart from its greater sphere of usefulness as a means of communicating articulation.

(*c.*) Visible speech does not profess to teach the deaf to *modulate their voices;* it deals with articulation pure and simple.

In the department of intelligent manual labor, however, there seems to be a field of operations for deaf-mutes which has not yet received all the attention it merits. We allude to the art of printing. In this branch of occupation the capacities of the above-named class of persons might be most profitably employed, not only to their individual advantage, but possibly also to that of the State. Printing has now become one of the great necessaries of civilization. No community, however small, can dispense with it in some of its daily needs. Wherever business is done, printing, in one form or another, is required. But, first of all, the art should be taught as a necessary branch of instruction in this institution, and we accordingly recommend that an appropriation be made for the purchase of type, presses, and such other materials as are indispensable in a small printing-office. The job work afterward done by the pupils might enure to the benefit of the institution,

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and, in this way, from its proximity to the city, quite a lucrative source of assistance to the general support of this asylum might be opened.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

This institution, now in its thirty-sixth year, is in a highly flourishing condition, and doing a great work for the unfortunate class received within its walls. It is satisfactory to perceive the success which attends the instruction of the blind in both the literary and the mechanic departments; a success which, by developing self-reliance and ambition, relieves them in so many ways of the fetters of dependence. As a class, the blind are more immediately helpless than the deaf and dumb, and more dependent, therefore, upon external aid, particularly in new places. In proportion, however, as they are educated, these fetters fall off, and they learn to take their places among the productive and industrious class of society. Keeping this idea constantly in view, the above institution makes a division of education, and teaches, besides the academic branches, the few mechanic arts accessible to its inmates.

Much interest at present centers in the new system of *point-writing* introduced into this institution. It may not be generally known that among the blind a certain proportion cannot readily be taught to read the so-called Boston or raised letter. In such cases the *point-alphabet*, somewhat analogous to the stroke alphabet of the telegraph, is employed, and with invariable success. Taking also into consideration the fact that books printed for the blind, in ordinary Roman characters raised, are, by reason of their voluminous character, very expensive, the Bible, for instance, requiring *eight folio* volumes, at a cost of fifty dollars, it will readily be perceived that text-books for this class of persons cannot be easily multiplied. Point-writing or printing being cheaper, there appears to be in this system a way out of the difficult problem of pro-

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viding some means of easy use by which all the blind can read, write and read their own writing at will. At present, most of the instruction must necessarily be oral, but could point-writing be generally adopted, the blind might take notes, to be subsequently referred to by them. We think the system commends itself sufficiently to be generally adopted in all institutions of a similar character.

There is still great need of some permanent provision for the destitute blind. At present, private charity takes up from the streets such as are within reach, and seeks to relieve their most pressing necessities. But in proportion as their numbers increase, the task becomes more difficult, until finally the limits of private benefaction will be reached. It is time some industrial home was provided for all such as can be made to avail themselves of it; a home where, protected against all want, the able-bodied might pursue some regular callings and contribute toward their own support.

DIETARIES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

It may be said of all our State institutions, that their dietaries are, in general, good, both as to quantity as well as quality of food. But this by no means implies that they are beyond the possibility of improvement. It is with the hope, therefore, of throwing out suggestions calculated to lead to experiment, rather than from any desire to animadvert captiously upon an old established system, that we venture to offer a few ideas upon this subject. And, inasmuch as it is made the duty of the Board to inquire into the management of all State institutions, it will be perceived that this subject comes legitimately within the purview of its statutory obligations. The difficulties in the way of arranging any dietary for a public institution, upon a physiological basis, arise from two sources, viz.: first, economy, and second, taste —economy, to meet the criticism of the public mind, and

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taste, to meet the demands of the inmates. So far as economy is concerned, it is a wise measure in itself, everywhere, but in no field of application is it so likely to go amiss as in that of food. In fact, all investigations into this subject concur in showing that the majority of the laboring population are, as a whole, under-fed. The truth of this observation may be found in the general character of the diseases presented by this class, and the underlying foundation of insufficient food, upon which so many of these diseases rest. Poverty may, possibly, be the first essential cause of limitation in quantity; but ignorance in the selection of food, militating, as it does, against judicious variety, may, in the end, do as much harm as the mere incapacity to procure it in sufficient amount. Then, so far as taste is to be consulted, the duty of those having charge of public institutions is one of elevation, and not of simple acquiescence in the taste of their inmates, which tastes often are opposed to health, and should not, therefore, be indulged.

Let it be remembered, at the outset, that *filling* men is not, necessarily, *feeding* them. The appropriateness of food, as such, depends upon, not quantity alone, but also upon *quality* and *variety*, and there is no escape from the operation of this law, consistent with health. Redundancy of inferior articles of food does not compensate for either absence or paucity of nutritive constituents. This is the grave error so commonly committed by the laboring population, who, from further ignorance in this respect, apply the term "rich" to food, from metaphorical analogy to the prices asked for such articles, whereas, in fact, many of the most costly substances are, in a nutritive point of view, of inferior value to cheaper ones. The sole physiological basis of value in food rests upon the presence and quantity of some proximate organic element. Wherever this is found, in a form accessible to digestion, the article is nutritious, whatever its price.

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The dietaries of our public institutions are evidently intended to meet, in conjunction with economy, the habitual tastes of their inmates. Those inmates are mostly from the laboring population. Cannot something be done, through the instrumentality of the institutions in which they are placed, to reform their tastes, by supplying them with a larger range of dietary, and, at the same time, not proportionally enhancing the cost of their support? In the list of articles which we have appended below, will it be said, for example, that farmers will *not* eat oatmeal because horses eat the whole grain? On the same principle they should not eat corn meal. Again, in relation to Graham or unbolted wheat flour, there is an ignorant prejudice against it among the laboring class, who think only the finest and whitest wheat flour edible, when, in fact, the whole agricultural population of continental Europe and all its armies are almost exclusively fed on unbolted flour not only of wheat, but often of other grains, and no one certainly will question the healthy state of these populations.

We think, therefore that the experiment, considering its inexpensive character, is worth trying, in all State institutions, of adding to their already established dietaries some new articles, and thus educating, within the limits of a still present economy, those tastes for variety in food, which tend so largely to maintain health. There can be no doubt, as all physicians know, that the restricted diet of our agricultural population is at the foundation of most of those constitutional degenerations which open the door to consumption, insanity, and a nameless host of diseases, whose seeds, whether inherited or self-produced, find a ready soil for development in all under-fed people.

The persistent use of salted meats, whose most valuable constituents are abstracted by brine in proportion to the length of their immersion, and the omission to use vegetables in sufficient amount and variety, are the fruitful sources of glandular

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degeneration and diathetic diseases in our laboring population. In relation to vegetables, it may be said that, in general, the *starch* group is used to excess, and not sufficiently counterbalanced by the *cruciferous, leguminous and compositæ* families. The carrot, parsnip, beet, tomato, cauliflower, salsify, lettuce, cresses, leeks, onions, are not as generally used as they should be, when compared with the potato, rice, Indian meal, buckwheat, turnip and cabbage, even the last two being often, in winter, inexcusably absent. And as to the acid fruits, they play but a small part in the general dietary of the laboring classes, although it is every day evident in the cravings for them, exhibited by dyspeptics, that they are among the most useful of substances in the chemistry of digestion. The regulation of food, according to seasonal necessities, is another of those problems not wisely considered in social life, which, if it were, would prevent many of those miscalled bilious disorders.

Without desiring to do more than suggest, as was stated at the outset of these remarks, the possibility of improving our public dietaries, we venture to name a few articles which might be introduced into them. These articles are nutritious, relatively inexpensive and easily obtained. The following list comprises the leading ones:

First. Oatmeal, in the form of stir-about or hasty-pudding, three mornings in the week, from October to April. This is, perhaps, the most nutritious and heat-producing of all the cereals, and, by itself, is quite competent, when taken with milk, to make a sufficient breakfast for a laboring man. Most of the laboring people of Scotland have no other.

Second. Graham flour, made into bread, without sweetening, and served daily at breakfast throughout the year. The presence of the phosphates, in the unbolted wheat flour, constitutes its great value as a nerve-nourisher.

Third. Rye flour, made into bread, and served twice a week from November to April.

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Fourth. Fresh fish, once a week at least, the year round.

Fifth. Cheese, three times a week, the year round.

Sixth. Chocolate, twice a week, at breakfast or supper, from December to March.

Seventh. Milk, as an article of drink, separate from tea and coffee admixture, at supper daily.

We assume that true coffee and tea are daily given, in all our public institutions, and certainly, so far as the former is concerned, it is one which, physiologically considered, subserves some of the highest purposes in the human economy, being not only a digestive stimulant, but also a tissue saver. Tea corresponds to it in many particulars, but in a far inferior degree. An army might endure a forced march upon a ration of coffee and biscuit alone, but it could not on tea, whatever its quality or strength.

All the above enumerated articles should be used to diminish the quantity of certain substances now consumed in excess, such as molasses, salted meats, pork, fine wheat flour, buckwheat and cornmeal; and in a nutritive point of view they are more than an offset.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the very dawn of its operations the Board have made the condition of our county poor-houses and of their inmates a subject of earnest and continued investigation. The secretary, together with some member of the Board, has personally visited and inspected every institution of that kind within the limits of the State, and in many instances repeated this inspection. The very thorough and detailed reports of these visitations given in our annual reports for 1868 and 1869 have had the desired effect of awakening public attention to the duty devolving upon every citizen of taking a personal interest in his own local charities; visiting them at intervals and inquiring into the condition of their inmates. The faithful payment

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of his taxes does not include the whole sphere of duty of the citizen to the community of which he is a member. He should take part at least in a general oversight of its municipal management, and constitute himself a moral policeman in home affairs. In this way alone can he satisfy himself that his contributions to the public treasury are disbursed faithfully and prudently, and his charities not perverted. For unless he does this much, in his relations to the public officers whom he places in charge of some of the most sacred of fiduciary duties, he fails signally in his own, and becomes a tacit indorser of any habitual malfeasance committed by them. Recent events have shown that the public have not alone a moral duty to discharge in keeping themselves informed of the exact manner in which their public servants administer the offices intrusted to them, but a direct mercantile interest in the results of that manner, as balancing between transparent honesty or ill-concealed fraud.

Moved by considerations of a purely benevolent character, some public spirited citizens of Westchester county, acting under the suggestions of Miss Louisa L. Schuyler, have taken initiatory steps looking toward a local supervision of its poor-house, by the organization of a *local visiting committee*, judiciously subdivided into a committee on children, an hospital committee and a committee on able-bodied paupers. We think the project an eminently good one, and capable of working much benefit to the community outside even of its charitable mission, and hope that the management of its poor-house, whatever it may have been in the past, may be still further improved by the influence as much as the direct intervention of this municipal committee.

The constitution and by-laws of the Westchester poor-house visiting committee will be found in the appendix to this report.

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APPENDIX.

Constitution and By-laws of the Local Visiting Committee for the Westchester County Poor-house, State of New York, organized January 9, 1872.

Constitution.

Art. 1. The name of this association shall be the "Local Visiting Committee for the Westchester County Poor-house, State of New York."

Art. 2. The objects of the committee shall be to visit regularly and systematically all the departments of the Westchester county poor-house, with a view to the mental, moral and physical improvement of its pauper inmates, and to bring about such reforms as may be practicable.

Art. 3. The committee shall work under the control and by the direction of the central association, New York city, of which it forms part.

Art. 4. The association shall be composed of both men and women. All members, excepting advisory members, shall belong to one or more of the standing committees. No membership fee shall be required.

Art. 5. The officers of the association shall be a president and recording secretary. They shall be elected for the year, by ballot, at the annual meeting, and shall be ex-officio members of all standing committees. In case of the death or resignation of an officer, a successor for the remainder of the year may be elected, by a two-thirds vote, by ballot, of members present at any regular monthly meeting of the association, one week's notice of such intention having been previously given, in writing, to all members by the recording secretary.

Art. 6. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association; shall call special meetings at discretion, or upon the written request of three members, and shall have the objects and general interests of the association in charge. The president shall appoint special committees; and, in case of personal sickness or absence, may appoint a vice-president from among the members of the association. He or she shall also perform the ordinary duties of a corresponding secretary. The president shall report to the secretary of the central association, as follows: A monthly report on the first day of every

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month, and an annual report of the year's work and general condition of the affairs of the association on the first day of February.

ART. 7. The recording secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of all the meetings of the association, and of the meetings of the executive committee, and shall give notice of all special meetings. He or she shall also receive and file the reports of the different committees and keep any accounts and records that may be required. The recording secretary shall also act as assistant secretary to the president, and prepare any reports or statements of the work, or do any writing that the president may direct.

ART. 8. There shall be an executive committee composed of the officers of the association and the chairmen of the standing committees. The president of the association shall be the chairman of this committee. It shall hold meetings on the same day and just previous to the regular monthly meetings of the association, and oftener if desirable, and shall report verbally or in writing at the monthly meetings. It shall make its own by-laws. It shall make a written annual report to the association at the annual meeting. It shall be the duty of this committee to devise ways and means for increasing the usefulness and efficiency of the association. It shall prepare such rules and regulations as may best promote the objects of the association, and, when adopted by the association, shall have power to enforce them. It shall also be responsible for the observance, by all members, of the articles of the constitution and by-laws of the association. This committee shall put itself into communication with the superintendents of the poor and with the keeper of the poor-house. It shall visit the poor-house as often as it may find necessary.

ART. 9. There shall be three standing committees, as follows:

1. Committee on children.
2. Hospital committee.
3. Committee on adult and able-bodied paupers.

These committees shall elect their own chairmen and make their own by-laws. They shall make written monthly and annual reports of their work at the regular meetings of the association.

ART. 10. It shall be the duty of the committee on children to visit, not less often than once a fortnight, all children under sixteen years of age in the Westchester county poor-house. The regular visiting days shall be the first and third Mondays of every month, and the number of visitors each day not less than two. It

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shall be the duty of the visitors to acquaint themselves with the age, past history and present condition of every child, and to make a written record of the same in note-books kept for the purpose. The books shall also contain an account of each visit, with the date and hour, any incidents of interest which may have occurred, and a statement of any gifts made to the children; also suggestions in regard to individual cases and the general management of the children. The visitors' books shall be sent to the chairman of the committee on the third Friday of every month. This committee shall give especial attention to the mental and moral training of the children as pursued in their week-day and Sunday schools, and to the influences brought to bear upon them by those in charge. It shall be the endeavor of this committee to have these pauper children so educated and provided for that they may eventually become useful, honest and respected citizens.

ART. 11. It shall be the duty of the hospital committee to visit, not less often than once a fortnight, all sick, aged, insane, blind, deaf and dumb and idiotic persons in the Westchester county poor house. The visitors of this committee shall acquaint themselves with the history and present condition of each person, as classified above, and make a written record of the same in note-books kept for the purpose. These books shall also contain an account of each visit, with date and hour, any incidents of interest, a record of any gifts made, and suggestions conducive to the welfare, comfort and pleasure of the sick, the aged and the afflicted, who are especially under the charge of this committee. Attention to the reverential burial of the dead is also entrusted to this committee. The visitors' books shall be sent to the chairman of the hospital committee on the third Friday of every month. The regular visiting days of the committee shall be the first and third Tuesdays of every month, and the number of visitors for each day not less than four.

ART. 12. It shall be the duty of the committee on adult and able-bodied paupers, to visit once a fortnight all persons of this class in the Westchester county poor-house. Their past history, age and present condition shall be recorded in note-books; an account of the experiences of each visit shall also be given, with date and hour of the same, and any suggestions that may present themselves. These books shall be sent to the chairman of the committee on the third Friday of every month. The regular visiting days shall be the first and third Wednesdays of every month, and the number of visitors each day not less than two.

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ART. 13. The visitors' books shall be open to the perusal of any member of the executive committee, upon application for the same to the chairmen of the standing committees.

ART. 14. Advisory members may be added at the discretion of the association. Their duties shall be to further the objects of the association by advice and active assistance, whenever called for by the executive committee. They shall attend the annual meeting, but not any other meeting, unless by invitation of the officers of the association.

ART. 15. No spirituous liquors, provisions or medicines of any kind shall be given the paupers, except by permission of the physician in charge, or of the keeper of the poor-house, or his wife.

Complaints of any abuses existing in the poor-house, which may come to the knowledge of the visitors, shall not be made directly to the superintendents of the poor, nor to the keeper of the poor-house, nor to his wife, except by permission of the chairman of the visitors' committee. All such complaints shall be reported without delay to the chairmen of the respective committees, who shall bring them before the executive committee, or, if requiring immediate attention, act upon them according to their best judgment.

Repeated violations of the above rules, after attention has been called to them, shall render a member liable to expulsion, by a two-thirds vote, by ballot, at any regular meeting of the association. Pending the investigation, by the executive committee, of charges brought against any visitor for violating these rules, the visitor may be summarily suspended from duty by the president.

ART. 16. A detailed account of money-collections and expenditures, made for any purpose connected with this work, shall be reported at the monthly meetings of the association, and an account thereof kept by the recording secretary, who shall also make an annual report of the same to the association.

ART. 17. Five members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the association. New members may be admitted by a two-thirds vote, by ballot, of members present at any regular meeting of the association, the name of the proposed member having been sent to the president of the association three days previously. The failure of any member to attend three consecutive monthly meetings, without sending notice, may be considered by the president as equivalent to a resignation.

ART. 18. The monthly meetings of the association shall be held on

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the last Thursday of every month. The annual meeting shall be held on the last Thursday of January.

ART. 19. The by-laws, rules and regulations adopted by the different committees must be in accordance with and subordinate to the constitution and by-laws of the association. The by-laws of the association must be in accordance with and subordinate to the articles of the constitution. The by-laws of the association may be altered or added to, by a two-thirds vote of members present, at any regular monthly meeting of the association.

ART. 20. This constitution may be altered or added to, by a two-thirds vote of members present at any regular meeting of the association; two weeks' notice of such intention, with the text of the proposed amendment, having been previously given to all the members by the recording secretary. To constitute a quorum at this meeting, a majority of all the members of the association must be present.

BY-LAWS.

No. 1.—*Order of Business.*

The following shall be the order of business at the regular meetings of the association:

1. The president shall open the meeting by reading selections from the Scriptures.
2. The president shall read the list of members of the association, those present answering to their names.
3. The secretary shall read the minutes of the last preceding meeting. Action thereon.
4. Reports of officers, if any, and action thereon.
5. Report of executive committee, if any, and action thereon.
6. Reports of standing committees, and action thereon.
7. Reports of special committees, if any, and action thereon.
8. Unfinished business.
9. The president shall read any written or printed communications from the central association.
10. New business.
11. The president may read selections from printed matter, bearing upon the work of the association.

There shall be no talking during the meetings, except when members are addressing the chair. All members shall rise when address-

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ing the chair. Members shall not change their seats during the meetings.

No. 2.

At any special meeting of the association, the business for which the meting has been called shall be transacted, and no other business.

CONCLUSION.

From a review of the foregoing field of public charities, it will be seen that their general management has been highly satisfactory. Their boards of trustees are judiciously selected from among our best and most public-spirited citizens, and in the discharge of their duties they have shown a full comprehension of the responsibilities of their several trusts, and a sincere desire to make them in all respects subserve the ends of their foundation. Nor can we omit, in this connection, to speak of the very large amount of unremunerated labor performed by these various boards of managers throughout the State. Living, many of them, at a distance from the scene of their labors, they are still found willing to discharge the noble duties with which the confidence of their fellow-citizens has honored them, receiving the highest reward possible in an approving conscience and the increasing esteem of the community. And as a most gratifying proof of their vigilance in office stands the fact that, from among these numerous charities, but one complaint of malfeasance by a superintendent has been brought to the notice of the Board. On the contrary, honesty and a faithful administration of the trusts confided to their keeping has marked the official demeanor of the officers in charge of our eleemosynary institutions; and, while recklessness of expenditure and premeditated dishonesty have been exhibited in other departments of our civil government, we have failed to discover any similar spirit in the management of our benevolent establishments. We accordingly commend

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them to the fostering care of the Legislature for all necessary means to carry on their humane benefactions in the future.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Acting President.
(The President being abroad.)

John Ordronaux,
Associate Secretary.

Dated Albany, *January 26th*, 1872.

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APPENDIX.

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PRELIMINARY.

To the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN.—Agreeably to the requirements of your Board, I respectfully submit this, my annual report relating to the charitable and other institutions of the State, coming under your supervision, and to the work done during the year ending December 31st, 1871.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

The business of the office increases year by year, as the relations of the Board to the charities of the State become more generally known, and its range of investigations and inquiries extended. During the past year measures have been taken to collect statistics relating to the insane and idiots more fully than heretofore, involving a large amount of labor. The general plan of this work, and the extent to which it has progressed, will be hereinafter stated.

Returns have been procured from a greater number of institutions than in previous years, subject to inspection. These have been analyzed and tabulated, and the results will be found annexed. The printed annual reports of the various asylums, hospitals, reformatories and other institutions have also been collected, as far as possible, and are on the files of the office.

In addition to this work, an extended correspondence has been conducted during the entire year, and considerable time given to personal conference with the officers of institutions and others having business with the board. If the office work thus continues to

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increase, additional clerical force will hereafter be necessary to aid in the discharge of these duties.

Visits of the Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board, held in Albany June 16th, 1871, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized and instructed to visit such institutions of the State, subject to the inspection of the board, as other duties may allow, and that he be directed to make arrangements with the several commissioners to accompany him, whenever practicable, in their respective districts.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, I entered upon this work early in July, and was so employed, except when engaged in office duties, until the end of the year. In making the visitations I was generally accompanied by the commissioner of the district in which the institutions were situated, and, at times, by several members of the Board.

During the year the State institutions, and a large portion of the incorporated charities, including nearly all those receiving special appropriations from the State treasury, were visited. Several of the county lunatic asylums were also visited and inspected. The latter were examined upon the application of the county superintendents of the poor seeking exemption from the operation of the Willard Asylum act, as provided by the Law of 1871. The conclusions relative to these have been presented in writing to the Board and are on file.

Divisions of the Report.

Conforming to the general order of arrangement of previous reports, as the most convenient classification, the subsequent portions of this report will be divided into three parts, as follows:

I. State Charities.

II. Local Charities.

III. Incorporated Charities.

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PART I.—STATE CHARITIES.

These charities are embraced in six classes, as follows:

1. Institutions for the Insane.
2. Institutions for the Blind.
3. Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.
4. Institutions for Idiots.
5. Institutions for Inebriates.
6. Institutions for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Table I contains a list of the State institutions, together with the location and date of opening of each, and the names of the resident and other officers.

Table II gives the capacity and cost of the several buildings.

Table III shows the total and classified valuation of the property of the State institutions, as per cost, at the close of the year 1871.

Table IV exhibits their receipts for the year; and table V their expenditures, the average number of inmates, and the weekly cost of support.

The combined results of all the tables relating to the State charities may be thus expressed:

The number of institutions having a State foundation is twelve (12).

The present accommodations are for four thousand one hundred and seventy (4,170) inmates.

The total cost of buildings was $4,671,281.09.

The number of acres of land is two thousand and fourteen (2,014).

The property valuation was:

Land	$593,894 84
Buildings	4,671,281 09
Personal estate	409,488 74
Total	$5,674,664 67

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The receipts the past year were:

Cash balance on hand	$91,613 97
From the State	947,832 70
From all other sources	476,258 30
Total	$1,515,704 97

The disbursements were:

For ordinary expenses	$702,283 70
For buildings and improvements	693,858 58
Total	$1,396,142 28
The expenditures for maintenance amounted to	$660,017 55

The average number of inmates, and the weekly cost of support, in each of the State institutions, were as follows:

	Average number of inmates.	Weekly cost of support.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	606	$4 96
Willard Asylum for the Insane	436	3 38
New York Institution for the Blind	141	5 70
New York State Institution for the Blind	105	5 26
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	510	4 95
New York Asylum for Idiots	145	4 00
New York State Inebriate Asylum	84	8 91
New York House of Refuge	764	2 43
Western House of Refuge	385	2 96

A more extended classification of the several items embraced in the foregoing statements will be observed by examination of the tables relating to the State institutions.

1. Institutions for the Insane.

The existing and organized State Asylums for the insane are as follows:

The New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica.

The Willard Asylum for the Insane, at Ovid.

The Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie.

The Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, at Buffalo.

The New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown.

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Three of these institutions are open for patients, but only one, the New York State Lunatic Asylum—is fully completed. The Willard Asylum was opened in 1869, and the buildings are nearly finished, in accordance with the original designs. The Hudson River State Hospital received a few patients near the close of the past year, and the work of construction is considerably advanced. The plans of the Buffalo State Asylum, and of the State Homœopathic Asylum, have been adopted, and the erection of the structures commenced.

Capacity and Cost of the State Insane Asylums.

The State insane asylums, at present, have a total capacity for one thousand two hundred and seventy (1,270) patients. The expenditure for the buildings thus far has amounted to $2,210,308.71. As there is included in this sum a large amount for work done on portions of the structures, not yet finished, a further moderate outlay will, therefore, largely increase this capacity, and thus lessen the comparative cost per inmate.

The following statement gives the capacity of each of the State insane asylums in use, and the proposed capacity of those in process of erection, when completed according to the several plans adopted:

	Present capacity.	Proposed capacity.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	600	600
Willard Asylum for the Insane	550	900
Hudson River State Hospital	120	400
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	...	500
New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane	...	200
Total	1,270	2,600

For a more extended notice of these institutions, with descriptions of the plans of the several buildings and estimates as to their cost upon completion, attention is respectfully invited to the report of the Board (Senate Doc. No. 51), transmitted to the Legislature March 9, 1871.

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Receipts and Expenditures of the State Insane Asylums.

The receipts of these institutions during the year 1871 were as follows: From the State, $630,196.48; from sundry counties, $158,814; from paying patients, $51,728.03; from all other sources, $46,069.90; total, including cash on hand at the beginning of the year, $923,829.35.

The payments were for ordinary expenses, $252,968.91; for buildings and improvements, $594,730.81; total, $847,699.72. The amount expended for maintenance and care of patients was $233,144.43.

Statistics of the State Insane Asylums.

The reports of the respective superintendents furnish the statistics of the State asylums for the insane, in use at the close of the past year, as follows:

The New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients at the commencement of the year	313	330	643
Received during the year	272	244	516
Whole number treated	585	574	1,159
Daily average under treatment			605 5–6

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged recovered	78	90	168
Discharged improved	46	39	85
Discharged unimproved	101	144	245
Discharged not insane	12	5	17
Died	37	24	61
Whole number discharged	274	302	576
Remaining November 30, 1871	311	272	583

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The Willard Asylum for the Insane, at Ovid:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The number of patients remaining in the Asylum November 30, 1870, was	109	173	282
Received during the year	32	283	315
Whole number treated and cared for	141	456	597
Discharged	19	51	70
Remaining November 30, 1871	122	405	527
The daily average during the year was			436

By combining the returns of these institutions, it appears that the total admissions the past year were eight hundred and thirty-one (831), and the whole number under treatment, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six (1,756). The number discharged was six hundred and forty-six (646), and there remained, November 30th, 1871, one thousand one hundred and ten (1,110), or one hundred and eighty-five (185) more than at the corresponding date in 1870. The Willard Asylum shows an increase of two hundred and forty-five (245); while the number in the State Lunatic Asylum is diminished sixty (60), due largely to transfers to the former institution near the close of the year.

The Hudson River State Hospital, from its opening (October 18th, 1871) to November 30th, received seven (7) patients; and it has been learned that since then about seventy (70) more have been admitted. Its present capacity is for one hundred and twenty (120) patients. At this rate of admission its accommodations will be soon entirely appropriated.

Insane Persons in Institution Custody.

The following statement presents a comparative view of the number of insane persons in the custody of each of the public and private institutions of the State, at the close of the years 1870 and 1871, as reported by the several officers in charge:

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	1870.	1871.
The New York State Lunatic Asylum	643	583
The Willard Asylum for the Insane	282	527
The Hudson River State Hospital	....	7
The New York City Lunatic Asylum	1,309	1,418
Kings County Lunatic Asylum	680	718
City Alms-houses	30	32
County Poor-houses	1,326	1,239
Monroe County Lunatic Asylum, Rochester	88	116
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	109	112
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo	39	50
The Bloomingdale Asylum, New York	165	175
Bingham Hall, Canandaigua	65	70
Sanford Hall, Flushing	25	26
Total	4,761	5,073

It will be seen by the foregoing that nearly every institution in the State, both public and private, had a larger number of insane in its custody and care at the close of 1871 than in 1870. The total increase, it appears, was three hundred and twelve (312).

Statistics relative to Insane Persons and Idiots.

At a meeting of the Board, held in Albany on the 20th of October last, it was resolved to ascertain, as far as possible, the number and condition of the insane and idiots of the State, at the close of 1871, both in public and private institutions, and also in the custody of friends. The Board instructed me to enter early upon this work, and to secure, as far as practicable, the voluntary aid of the members of the medical profession, generally, throughout the State, and such other agencies as deemed proper for its accomplishment.

Accordingly, a circular letter requesting information as to these classes, and setting forth the objects of the inquiry, was thereupon prepared and approved by the Board. A copy of this, with blanks for the names, sex, age, nativity, condition, etc., of each class, was mailed, on the 20th of December, to one or more physician in nearly every town of the State, whose address had been learned

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from the officers of the various county medical organizations, and to all the physicians in the cities whose names and residences could be obtained. A like communication was also sent to the officers of the several public and private institutions having the custody and care of these classes.

At the date of this report returns have been received from nearly one-half of the towns, and very largely from the cities and institutions. These are still coming in, and from the general interest shown by those aiding in the undertaking, it is believed that, in the end, they will be quite complete and valuable. The returns are being analyzed and arranged for tabulating, and the results, as soon as attained, will be presented to the board.

2. Institutions for the Blind.

The State institutions of this class are the following:

The New York Institution for the Blind, New York city.

The New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia.

These institutions receive the blind of both sexes, suited by age and otherwise for instruction, and afford ample accommodations for all of those seeking admission.

Statistics relative to the Blind.

The number of pupils under instruction in the State institutions, and the changes during the year 1871, appear by the following statement furnished by the superintendents:

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of pupils Dec. 31, 1870.	Admitted during the year.	Whole number under instruction.	Discharged during the year.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1871.
New York Institution for the Blind	129	52	181	25	156
New York State Institution for the Blind	103	34	137	17	120
Total	232	86	318	42	276

The number of blind persons in the custody and care of the several classes of public institutions of the State, at the close of 1870 and 1871, according to the reports on file, was as follows:

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	1870.	1871.
In the State Institution	232	276
In the county poor-houses	149	150
In the city alms-houses	108	123
Total	489	549

Receipts and Expenditures of the State Institutions for the Blind.

The receipts of these institutions for the past year were as follows: from the State Treasury, $56,510.98; from all other sources, $57,815.03; total, $114.326.01. The expenditures were: for current expenses, $70,553.39; for other purposes, including $47,250.77 for buildings and improvements, $51,192.22; total, $121,745.61.

3. Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.

The only institution of this class, having a State foundation, is the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York city.

In addition to this institution there are two other schools for this class in the State: The Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, in New York city, and the Le Conteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Buffalo. These institutions are under the direction and control of benevolent associations, but share moderately in the bounty of the State. During the past year the former had seventy-five (75) and the latter eighty (80) pupils under instruction.

Statistics relating to the Deaf and Dumb.

The number of pupils in the State institution and the changes during the year 1871, as furnished by the superintendent, were as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of pupils in the institution September 30th, 1870	325	230	555
Admitted during the year	34	27	61
Whole number under instruction	359	257	616
Discharged during the year	36	46	82
Present on the 30th of September, 1871	323	211	534

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The returns of the respective officers furnish the following comparative view of the number of deaf-mutes in the several classes of public institutions at the close of the years 1870 and 1871:

	1870.	1871.
In the State institution	555	534
In other institutions aided by the State	107	121
In the county poor-houses	48	47
In the city alms-houses	13	12
Total	723	714

Receipts and Expenditures of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

It appears from the report of the treasurer, that the total receipts of the State institution, for the past year, amounted to $162,587.84. Of this sum $99,875.24 were from the State appropriation; $23,957.28 from sundry counties, and $5,649.86 from paying pupils. The ordinary expenditures were $147,297.50; extraordinary, $15,308.34; total, $162,587.84.

4. Institutions for Idiots.

The report of the Superintendent of the New York Asylum for Idiots — the only State institution of this class — furnishes the following statistics for the school year ending September 30th, 1871:

The average attendance of pupils was	145
The number supported by the State was	116
Paying part maintenance	11
Paying entire cost of support	18
	145
The number in the institution December 31, 1871, was	153

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Statistics relating to Idiots.

The number of idiots in public custody December 31st, 1871, compared with the number of the corresponding date in 1870, appears by the following statement:

	1870.	1871.
In the New York Asylum for Idiots	147	153
In the New York City Alms-house (Asylum)	145	146
In the Kings County (Brooklyn city) Alms-house	16	34
In other city alms-houses	9	9
In the county poor-houses	407	339
Total	724	681

The inquiries being made by the Board relative to Idiots in family custody, referred to in the preceding pages of this report, it is believed, when completed, will furnish much valuable information, and determine as to the necessity of further provision for their custody and care. Their condition in the county institutions has been fully stated in previous reports. Aside from the provision made for this class in New York city, under the guidance of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, the local accommodations throughout the State are generally inadequate.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Asylum for Idiots.

The financial exhibit of the State institution for 1871 is as follows:

Receipts: From the State, $55,000; from cities and counties for clothing of State pupils, $2,451.65; from pay pupils, $4,850.80; total, $62,302.45. Payments: For ordinary expenses, $32,623.90; for buildings and improvements, $11,584.61; total, $44,208.51. The amount expended for maintenance, tuition, etc., was $30,188.54.

The Legislature, by chapter 715 of the Laws of 1871, appropriated $30,000 to the institution for additional buildings. It was decided by the trustees to expend a part of this sum in enlarging one of the buildings in the rear of the main structure, and the balance in the erection of a new building of moderate size, to be connected by a

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corridor to the north wing of the present edifice. During the past year the rear building has been altered and enlarged, and a new school-room added, increasing the capacity thirty-six (36) pupils. The expenditure of the balance of the appropriation, it is estimated, will give the institution a total capacity for two hundred and twenty (220) inmates.

5. INSTITUTIONS FOR INEBRIATES.

The records of the State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, furnish the following statistics for the year 1871:

Number of patients in the Asylum Dec. 31, 1870		71
Admitted during the year		244
Whole number of patients treated		315
Discharged reformed	184	
Discharged unimproved	46	
		230
In the Asylum Dec. 31, 1871		85

Receipts and Expenditures of the State Inebriate Asylum.

At the commencement of the year the institution had a cash balance of $25,195.06. Its receipts during the year were, from sales of farm produce, $452.30, and from paying patients, $40,968.85, making a total of $66,616.21. The disbursements were, for current expenses, $38,929.83; for other purposes, $3,725; total, $42,654.83; thus leaving on hand, December 31, 1871, the sum of $23,961.38.

The price of maintenance for patients paying in full is fixed by the trustees at $20 per week. This is reduced, however, or wholly abated, to accord with the applicants' means, as occasion may seem to require. On the basis of the standing rate, the amount received the past year would give fifty-nine per cent full paying, and forty-one per cent free patients. The actual cost of support was $8.91 per week, as against $12.38 in 1870. In view of this reduction in the current expenses of the institution, the officers are of opinion that when the asylum shall be completed it will be wholly self-sustaining, even on

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lower rates of admission than at present, and at the same time enlarge its list of beneficiaries.

6. INSTITUTIONS FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The State reformatories are, The New York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York city; the Western House of Refuge, at Rochester.

The following incorporated institutions, under the control of benevolent associations, and receiving State aid, also have the custody and training of delinquent and truant children.

The New York Juvenile Asylum, New York city; the New York Catholic Protectory, at Westchester; the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo.

Statistics relative to Juvenile Delinquency.

The number of children in the State and incorporated reformatories, and the changes during the year 1871, are given in the following table:

INSTITUTIONS.	No. at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total in the institution.	Discharged during the year.	REMAINED.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New York House of Refuge	690	681	1,371	502	750	119	869
Western House of Refuge	352	192	544	116	428	....	428
New York Juvenile Asylum	634	536	1,170	549	524	97	621
New York Catholic Protectory	1,232	1,148	2,380	701	1,179	509	1,679
Buffalo Catholic Protectory	82	72	154	53	101	....	101
Total	2,990	2,629	5,619	1,921	2,973	725	3,698

Beside the children provided for in these institutions, the Industrial schools in New York city, under the control of the Department of Charities and Corrections have the care and training of nearly two thousand (2,000) of this class annually, and similar institutions in Brooklyn and Rochester, each about two hundred (200) more. These are maintained principally by city appropriations, yet the two latter have received occasional moderate State aid. It will be observed by these statements that over eight thousand (8,000) delin-

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quent children, through State, municipal and benevolent agencies, are thus annually brought under reformatory influences.

To this should be added the labors of the Children's Aid Society, of New York city, the various mission schools, and other kindred organizations for the care, instruction and guidance of abandoned, destitute and truant children. These are conducted upon a plan wholly different from that of the other institutions. Instead of massing this class of children in buildings, the effort is directed mainly to providing for their moral and intellectual training, and placing them as soon as possible in families, or homes in the country.

The Children's Aid Society, with its lodging-houses for the homeless, industrial schools and emigration agency, brings large numbers of abandoned and neglected children under its influence yearly, and provides homes for them in this and other States; and many other similar associations are also doing excellent work in this direction.

Receipts and Expenditures of the State Reformatories.

The receipts of the State institutions the past year were: From the State Treasury, $106,250; from the labor of the inmates, $61,736.63; from all other sources, $7,606.48; total, $175,593.11.

The entire payments amounted to $177,245.77. Of this sum $155,986.72 were for current expenses, and $21,259.05 for all other purposes.

General Condition of the State Reformatories.

The objects, aims and workings of the State Reformatories having been fully described in former reports, it is not necessary here to recapitulate them. A brief statement as to the improvements made in these institutions during the past year, and their present condition, however, may not be inappropriate.

The New York House of Refuge.—The records of this institution show a much larger average number of inmates the past year than in 1870. This is said to be due, mainly, to a greater number of commitments from New York city than in former years, embracing many of

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the class who, heretofore, have been sent to the penitentiary and workhouse. The department for the boys has been nearly full the entire year, but the accommodation for girls has been much beyond the requirements. The institution has been remarkably exempt from sickness, but four (4) deaths having occurred among the inmates during the year.

It appears from the report of the managers, that the general features of the institution, as to classification, instruction, discipline and labor of the inmates have been retained. The schools were in operation the whole year with an average daily attendance of seven hundred and forty-six (746) pupils. These schools are designed to give to each child the advantages of a good English education, and the report of the Principal shows considerable progress in the attainments of the pupils, and general good standing at the close of the year.

The plan of employing a portion of the older boys in acquiring trades, and remunerating them for their labor, it would seem thus far has been attended with satisfactory results. The number entering the new shop under this arrangement the past year was one hundred and seven (107), of whom thirty-two (32) were discharged. The whole amount earned by these was $3,320.28, and the sum respectively due to each was paid to them before leaving the institution. The gross earnings of all the inmates during the year was $47,789.99.

The financial exhibit of the institution shows a deficit of $12,619.01 at the close of the year. This is due to the non-receipt of the contribution from the city corporation, as in former years, and to expenditures incurred in completing the work for heating the buildings by steam. It will be necessary, it is said, to meet this deficiency by an appropriation from the State Treasury, and a moderate sum will also be required for improvements and repairs to the buildings, long deferred for want of funds and now urgently needed. The managers of the house, in closing their annual report for 1871, say:

"The Board feel fully justified, by a review of the past year and its history, in connection with those immediately preceding, in saying

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that their institution was never in a more prosperous condition, and never before in its existence — now of nearly half a century — better adapted, not alone to carry out the benevolent and wise purposes of its establishment, but also to develop and improve in a higher degree and with a more extended scope the methods of reforming and elevating the youthful offender."

The Western House of Refuge.—There were three hundred and fifty-two (352) boys in this institution at the beginning of last year. The number admitted during the year was one hundred and ninety-two (192); the number discharged one hundred and sixteen (116), and four hundred and twenty-eight (428) remained December 31, 1871. The daily average in the house was three hundred and eighty-five (385), or thirty-two (32) more than in 1870.

The buildings have been largely repaired and improved during the past year. The entire front enclosure wall has been repointed on both sides, and three flights of iron stairs have been placed in front of the main edifice. The floors in many places have been relaid, and the doors of the dormitories, and nearly all of the interior wood work, neatly painted. The chapel has been refitted, appropriately decorated and newly furnished; and the workshops have been remodeled and made more attractive and comfortable.

In the dining-rooms the old, long, narrow tables have been removed and replaced with new ones. These will accommodate from twelve to fourteen boys each. They are well and neatly furnished, and comfortable chairs are provided for seats. This change has proved a great convenience, and resulted in excellent order and decorum on the part of the boys while at their meals.

A large amount of sewerage has been constructed during the year, and portions of the farm have been ditched and under-drained. The grounds have also been graded, planted and otherwise beautified. This work, as well as that upon the buildings, has been done mainly by the boys, and it is stated with but moderate outlay, except for materials.

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The most important improvement in the institution the past year, however, is the change in the method of warming the buildings. A fire-proof boiler-house has been erected in the rear of the central edifice; the old heating apparatus, consisting of furnaces and stoves, has been removed, and steam heating introduced in all parts of the buildings, including the shops. This work, which appears to be complete and well done, was also performed largely by the inmates, and it is said with considerable saving to the State, as compared with the estimates submitted by contractors. The change in the manner of warming the institution supplies an urgent and long-felt need, and will result in good to the inmates and greater security to the buildings.

Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, resulting from the change of the system of labor, the inmates have not been furnished with steady work in the shops the past year. About sixty-five (65) boys have been employed in making shoes, and the residue, except such as required to conduct the domestic and other labor of the house, in seating chairs; but at no time have they been worked to their full capacity. Their net earnings for the year amounted to $13,946.46. It is the purpose of the managers soon to purchase and put in additional machinery, so as to furnish the boys steady and remunerative labor, and at all times under the direction and control of the officers of the institution.

In both divisions schools have been maintained most of the year. The school rooms are large, airy and pleasant, and well supplied with appropriate furniture, books and apparatus. The reports of the teachers show punctual attendance of the pupils, fair progress and general good standing. The intervals between the hours of school and labor are devoted to amusements, attendance upon lectures, concerts, etc., for which abundant facilities are provided.

The introduction of the "badge system" in the house the past year forms a new and interesting feature in the workings of the institution. Under this system a record is kept of the conduct of every boy from the day of his entrance, in a book designed for this pur-

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pose. The badges are marks of distinction, or honor, indicating the standing of the inmate. These are shields of brass, copper or German silver, of which there are three varieties for each division.

Any inmate of the house maintaining a correct deportment for sixteen weeks in succession is entitled to wear a badge of the first class of honor. A continuance in this grade for sixteen successive weeks entitles him to wear the badge of the second class, and a continuance in this for sixteen additional weeks, that of the third, or highest class. Upon attaining this class he may make application for discharge, and a continuance in this class for sixteen successive weeks entitles him to his discharge, when a home approved by the managers is provided for him. The change of grade of any member of either of the classes is vested in the superintendent, in whose discretion the badge may be taken away for gross or continued misconduct. This system thus far seems to work well, and it is thought will prove highly valuable in the discipline and reformatory work of the house.

The sanitary condition of the institution is excellent. The buildings and grounds are kept thoroughly neat and clean; the inmates are well clothed, and the food is wholesome and abundant. But three (3) deaths have occurred among the inmates during the year, and none have escaped.

The condition of the institution, both as relates to the buildings, and to the personal wants, intellectual, moral and industrial training of the boys, it is believed was never better than at present. In closing their annual report for the past year, the managers say:

"We cheerfully express our approbation of the management of the house, in all its departments, by the superintendent and his associates, the effects of which are seen in the marked and generally improved condition of the property, and the greatly improved appearance and condition of the inmates."

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PART II.—LOCAL CHARITIES.

These charities, under municipal control and management, and supported wholly by cities and counties, are as follows:

1. County poor-houses.
2. City alms-houses.

The act organizing the board provides for the visitation of these institutions at least once in two years. The inspection was complete in 1868 and in 1870. A portion of them, as before stated, were also visited during the past year.

1. County Poor-houses.

The returns of the county superintendents of the poor the past year furnish the following tables:

Table VI shows the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses during the year ending November 30th, 1871.

Table VII classifies the persons supported, as far as ascertained; and table VIII of those remaining at the close of the year.

The causes of pauperism of those supported are shown in table IX, and their nativity and sex in table X.

Table XI exhibits the amount expended for support and relief.

The value of the poor-house establishments, labor of paupers, and the yearly cost of maintenance in each are stated in table XII.

A general summary of the facts relating to the county poor-houses, as exhibited by the tables, may be thus stated:

The whole number of county poor-houses is fifty-six (56).

The whole number of acres of land connected with the several county poor-houses is eight thousand one hundred and eleven (8,111).

The estimated value of the same, with the buildings and improvements thereon, is $1,860,190.18.

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The whole number of persons in the county poor-houses the past year was	18,933
The number temporarily relieved was	56,906
Total supported and relieved	75,839

The expenditures connected with the county poor-houses were	$585,994 25
The amount expended for temporary aid was	584,522 06
Total expenditure	$1,170,516 31

The estimated value of pauper labor was $30,799.

The changes in the county poor-houses during the year were as follows:

The number of inmates December 1, 1870, was		6,111
Received during the year		12,616
Born in the houses		206
Total supported		18,933
The number discharged during the year was	11,061	
Bound out	159	
Absconded	585	
Died	790	
		12,595
Remaining, Nov. 30, 1871: males, 3,556; females, 2,782; total		6,338

Of those remaining, there were one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine (1,239) lunatics, three hundred and thirty-nine (339) idiots, one hundred (100) epileptics, one hundred and fifty (150) blind, forty-seven (47) deaf-mutes, and six hundred and seventy-five (675) children under sixteen years of age.

Of the entire number in the county poor-houses during the year, eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven (11,767) were males, and seven thousand one hundred and sixty-six (7,166) females; eight thousand four hundred and eighty (8,480) were natives, and ten thousand four hundred and fifty-three (10,453) foreigners.

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The causes of pauperism of those supported will be best observed by examination of table before referred to.

The county poor-houses, as far as visited the past year, were found in general good condition. In several counties new buildings were erected during the year, and in many of the others the old buildings were repaired and improved. The houses are generally under the control of experienced and competent officers; the supplies for the inmates are abundant and proper, and the attention and care, in the main, appears to be kind and considerate.

It should be observed, however, that many of the evils referred to in former reports still exist in most of these institutions. These arise mainly from the association of so many classes under a single management, without the facilities for classification. A few of the counties have buildings that admit of proper seperation of the various classes, but in most of the counties they are too small for this purpose.

In my last annual report I recommended the early removal of certain dependents from the county poor-houses, as the insane, idiots, epileptics, and others requiring special supervision and care, to appropriate institutions under State control. The reasons then urged in support of such recommendation, it is believed, still exist. It may be proper to add that the county authorities generally concur in the recommendation, and cheerfully accept State accommodations for these classes as fast as provided.

2. City Alms-houses.

The tables relating to these institutions are the following:

The number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending November 30, 1871, appear in table XIII.

Table XIV shows the condition of those supported during the year, and table XV, of those remaining at its close.

The causes of pauperism of the persons supported are stated in Table XVI; and the sex and nativity in table XVII.

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Table XVIII exhibits the amount expended for support and relief during the year.

The estimated value of the several alms-houses, the proceeds from pauper labor, and the yearly expense of supporting each person, are given in table XIX.

The following general results appear from these tables:

The whole number of city alms-houses is six (6).

The number of persons supported in these institutions the past year was	39,286
The number temporarily relieved was	41,462
Total supported and relieved	80,748

Of the whole number in the alms-houses during the year, nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-seven (19,497) were males, and nineteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (19,789) females. The number of natives was thirteen thousand six hundred and two (13,602), and the number of foreigners, twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-four (25,684.)

The expenditures were as follows:

For support in the alms-houses	$1,088,298 45
For temporary aid	235,830 91
Total expenditure	$1,324,129 36

The number of acres of land owned by the city alms-house is three hundred and three (303).

The appraised value of the same, with the buildings and improvements thereon, is $4,110,000.

The proceeds from pauper labor the past year was $2,700.

The following changes occurred in the city alms-houses during the year:

The number in the alms-houses December 1st, 1870, was	8,877
Received during the year	29,700
Born in the houses	709
Total supported	39,286

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The number discharged during the year was.....	26,777	
Bound out.....	180	
Absconded.....	275	
Died.....	3,554	
		30,786
Remaining Nov. 30th, 1871: males, 4,143; females, 4,357; total.....		8,500

Of those under care at the close of the year, there were, lunatics, two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight (2,168); idiots, one hundred and eighty-nine (189), and epileptics, one hundred and ninety-seven (197).

Attention is respectfully invited to the table before cited for a classification of the causes of pauperism of the persons supported during the year.

PART III.—INCORPORATED CHARITIES.

These charities are as follows:

1. Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless.
2. Hospitals.
3. Dispensaries.
4. Charity Week-day Schools.

The State appropriations to these institutions by the last Legislature (chapter 704 of the Laws of 1871) are shown by the following statement:

	Pro rata appropriations.	Special appropriations.	Total appropriations.
For orphan asylums and homes for the friendless..	$150,000	$474,500	$624,500
For hospitals.....	75,000	179,425	254,425
For dispensaries.....	.....	83,765	83,765
For charity week-day schools.....	75,000	.....	75,000
Aggregate.....	$300,000	$737,690	$1,037,690

Tables XX, XXI and XXII show the special appropriations to these charities, the location of the several institutions, and the amount respectively designated to each.

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1. Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless.

The number of these institutions aided by the State the past year was one hundred and fifteen (115).

Table XXIII shows the estimated value of property of all kinds held by the orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, receiving State aid, and their indebtedness September 30, 1871.

The receipts are given in table XXIV, and the expenditures in table XXV.

The number of persons supported, and the changes during the year, are shown in table XXVI.

The general results may be stated as follows, the tables supplying the details of classification:

The total estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, Sept. 30, 1871, was	$9,389,539 84
The amount of indebtedness was	1,303,827 71
The entire receipts for the year were	2,716,357 84
The gross expenditures were	2,303,947 95

The whole number of persons under care during the year was fifteen thousand four hundred and twenty-two (15,422).

By examining the tables pertaining to this class of charities, it will be observed that it embraces a large variety of institutions. These have been so fully described in former reports that no extended reference to them herein is deemed to be necessary. A single class, however, owing to their importance and recent improvements in their management, seem to require brief special mention, viz.:

Institutions for the Care of Foundlings and of Homeless Mothers with Infants.

The care of foundlings and the care and treatment of other homeless infants, enter largely into the questions of social economy which concern city and county authorities, in the bestowment of public charity. In the absence of any system of general registration of

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births, there is no definite basis for an estimate of the number of illegitimate children born, annually, in the State. The number of infants admitted to and born in the various public institutions the past year, according to the returns, was three thousand seven hundred and five (3,705). It does not appear that all of these were of illegitimate paternity, yet it is quite probable that the greater portion of them were; nor is it to be presumed that all the homeless and forsaken infants in the State, doomed in various ways to neglect and early death, were brought within these institutions. It would seem, therefore, that provision for the care of this class of dependents need be very large. The charitable institutions in which shelter and medical care are offered to them, in the State, are the following:

The Infants' Hospital, New York.
The Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.
The Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.
The New York Infant Asylum, New York.
St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Buffalo.

The Infant's Hospital, New York.—This institution, situated on Randall's Island, was established in 1868, under direction of the Department of Charities and Corrections. The buildings are commodious, pleasantly located, and in good condition.

The number of infants received the past year was nine hundred and three (903), and the whole number in the hospital during the year, one thousand and ninety-eight (1,098). Of these the mothers of five hundred and seventy-nine (579) were admitted to nurse and aid in the care of their offspring, and five hundred and nineteen (519) were true orphans or foundlings. The deaths among the former were about twelve, and the latter, thirty-eight per cent. There remained two hundred and forty (240) December 31st, 1871.

The institution is under the charge of a resident physician, with an advisory medical board, and is well furnished with the conveninences and appliances requisite for its purposes.

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The Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York, was established in October, 1869. Its present location is number three North Washington Square. The situation is pleasant, the buildings comfortable and convenient, but too small for all the infants received. Many of them are, therefore, boarded outside, both in the city and surrounding country.

In 1870 the Legislature authorized the city of New York to grant a site for an asylum building, and appropriated $100,000 toward its erection, conditioned that an equal sum should be first raised for the same purpose by voluntary contribution. This amount has been thus obtained and a site secured. The plans of the building have been adopted, and, it is said, will be soon erected.

The institution from its opening to the close of last year received in all two thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine (2,959) infants. The number admitted during the year ending September 30, 1871, was one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven (1,377). Of these it is reported that three hundred and forty-seven (347) died in the asylum, and four hundred and twenty-five (425) under outside care. The total deaths during the year, it will be thus seen, were seven hundred and seventy-two (772), or nearly fifty-six per cent of those received.

No provision is made by the charter of the society for the support of lying-in women, or for homeless mothers with infants. A few of the latter, however, are admitted to the asylum to nurse their own offspring, and to assist in the care of others, but, with these individual exceptions, the institution is strictly a foundling hospital. It has the medical services and oversight of competent and attentive physicians, and appears, also, to be under excellent domestic management.

The records of the asylum show that many of the infants were received in general bad condition, and others with hereditary disease. The great mortality, it is believed, therefore, may be attributed greatly to these causes, and the difficulty of procuring a sufficient

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number of suitable wet-nurses, rather than to the want of proper attention and care on the part of those in charge.

It should be added that accommodations will be made for homeless mothers with infants in the new building when completed, and that the society will seek authority to receive and provide for these, as well as foundlings.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.—This institution was founded by an association of benevolent persons of New York, and incorporated April 19th, 1854. Its Central Establishment is located on Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue, and its Country Branch upon the north shore of Staten Island. Both have a maternity department, for lying-in women, attached.

The number of children in the entire establishment the past year was nine hundred and thirty-eight (938), of whom one hundred and seventy-four (174) were born in the institution. The total number of infants and mothers under its care during the year was one thousand and fifty-six (1,056). The rate of mortality of the infants born alive in the institution, it appears, was a fraction under twenty-three per cent.

In its early history, the institution extended its aid principally to wet-nurses and poor hard working mothers, in the daily care of their offspring, when other duties engrossed their attention. The relief thus given in providing for the nourishment and care of infants, other than by the mothers, seemed to be counterbalanced by a corresponding degree of mortality; and it was with a view to facilities for retaining and inducing mothers to nurse and care for their own homeless and otherwise forsaken infants, that the managers recently established the country branch on Staten Island.

This consists of a central edifice—a well constructed villa—with numerous detached buildings. The lying-in department now being fitted up is entirely separate from the other buildings, and is designed to be a model cottage hospital. The grounds comprise some twenty-seven (27) acres of elevated lands, which are being underdrained and otherwise improved and beautified.

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The institution has an experienced lady physician in charge, and it receives, as also does the city department, the gratuitous professional services of a large medical board, and the personal attention and supervision of the lady managers.

The New York Infant Asylum, New York, was organized the past year, upon the basis of a charter granted in 1865, and opened on the 27th of November last. Its House of Reception and City Nursery is number twenty-four Clinton place, and its Country Home, as provided for in the act of incorporation, is to be prepared in the suburbs of New York, within thirty miles of the city. The Home is to be arranged as a cottage system that will admit of proper classification of the nursing mothers and such children as may await adoption, or be under educational care.

The distinctive characteristic of this institution is, that it aims equally to save the mother and her infant, the former being retained, as far as practicable, to nourish and care for her offspring. Every possible facility is offered for inducing her to perform this duty. The experience, thus far, appears to fully confirm the correctness of the policy thus adopted.

The institution is under the control of an active and efficient board of managers, and has a well organized medical staff. No pecuniary aid from the State has as yet been asked, but its charter provides for a partial compensation from the city of New York and the several counties that may commit infants to its care. The number received from its opening to the close of the year was twenty-three (23), and it is stated that no deaths occurred.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, Buffalo.—This institution was established in 1852. The building is a plain brick edifice, and has a lying-in department attached. It is under the charge of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of Charity, and has the professional services of a medical board.

The number of infants admitted the past year was one hundred and sixteen (116), and it had one hundred and seventy-six (176), in

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all, under care. Of these, it is reported that sixty (60) died; seventy-two (72) were discharged by adoption or otherwise, and forty-two (42) remained at the close of the year.

The *City and County Alms-houses* also afford shelter and care for infants and homeless mothers. The number of children born in the latter the past year, exclusive of New York city, was one hundred and forty-two (142); in the latter, two hundred and six (206). The rate of mortality among these cannot be stated, as no report has been furnished.

The statistics relating to this class of charities for the past year, it will be seen, furnish about the same general results in each in the effort to save infant life independent of maternal aid. The rate of mortality of foundlings and orphans, it appears, was nearly three-fold greater than that of the infants having a mother's nursing and care. For this reason, and from considerations of public morality and social welfare, it would seem that these institutions, as far as possible, should offer shelter and support to homeless and forsaken mothers, as well as to their offspring. It is already confirmed by experience, that many of them would gladly accept such aid, and faithfully perform their maternal duties.

It is gratifying to add, that the managers of these institutions who have not as yet done so, will probably early adopt this method of charity, and its great importance in the general scheme of public benevolence, it is thought, demands that it should be commended and encouraged.

2. Hospitals.

The number of this class of charities aid by the State the past year was forty (40).

Table XXVII shows the estimated value of the property of all kinds held by hospitals, and their indebtedness, September 30th, 1871.

The receipts for the past year are given in Table XXVIII, and the expenditures in Table XXIX.

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Table XXX shows the number of patients treated, and the changes during the year.

The following general results appear from the tables pertaining to these institutions:

The estimated value of the property held by hospitals September 30, 1871, was	$3,051,067 00
The indebtedness, at the same time, was	379,493 31
The total receipts the past year were	914,341 94
The entire payments amounted to	892,382 37

The whole number of patients in the hospitals during the year was		14,161
Of these there were:		
Discharged relieved	8,330	
Discharged improved	2,222	
Discharged unimproved	842	
Transferred to other institutions	140	
Died	1,072	
		12,606
Remaining September 30, 1871, males, 815; females 740; total		1,555

Of the entire number under treatment during the year, there were paying patients, in full or in part, six thousand and eighty-seven (6,087).

Beneficiaries, eight thousand and seventy-four (8,074).

The aggregate number of days the latter were supported was three hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and ninety-three (330,593).

It appears that eleven (11) hospitals more than in 1870 were aided by the State the past year. A few of these were established during the year, and others, heretofore maintained wholly by private munificence, were the recipients of public bounty. The list of these institutions, given in the tables, it is believed embraces nearly all of this class of medical charities in the State.

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3. Dispensaries.

There were fifty-two (52) of these institutions in the list of State beneficiaries the past year.

The appraised value of the property held by dispensaries, and the indebtedness, September 30th, 1871, are stated in Table XXXI.

Table XXXII shows the receipts for the year; Table XXXIII the expenditures; and Table XXXIV the number of patients treated.

The following results appear from the tables:

The property held by dispensaries September 30th, 1870, was valued at	$292,413 42
The indebtedness was	34,681 39
The entire receipts for the year were	140,289 96
The gross expenditures amounted to	120,887 37

The whole number of persons reported receiving free medical and surgical aid during the year was two hundred and ninety-four thousand three hundred and sixty-four (294,364).

4. Charity Week-day Schools.

There were one hundred and fifty-four (154) of this class of schools aided by the State the past year.

Table XXXV contains a list of these schools, with the number of children instructed during the year, the number of days' attendance, and the amount received by each from the State.

By this table it appears:

The State appropriation was $75,000.

The whole number of scholars under instruction during the year was seventy thousand three hundred and thirty-nine (70,339).

The total number of days' attendance was ten millions one hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-nine (10,168,429).

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Conclusion.

It is thought proper, before closing this report, to sum up the whole value of the property held by the various institutions coming under supervision, the receipts and expenditures for charitable purposes the past year, and the amount and kind of aid rendered. The tables relating to these institutions furnish the following results:

The property valuation was:

Real estate, including buildings	$20,450,272 62
Personal estate	3,727,602 79
Total	$24,177,875 41

The receipts were:

From the State treasury	$1,635,558 53
From municipalities	3,341,762 97
From private gifts	661,494 46
From all other sources	2,194,086 94
Total	$7,832,902 90

The expenditures were:

For buildings and improvements	$1,119,427 19
For supervision and maintenance	4,738,383 53
For all other purposes	1,401,757 45
Total	$7,259,568 17

The whole number of persons in these institutions during the year was ninety-two thousand seven hundred and forty-one (92,741); the number temporarily relieved, ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-eight (98,368); the number receiving outside free medical and surgical aid, two hundred and ninety-four thousand three hundred and sixty-four (294,364); and the number under gratuitous educational training, seventy thousand three hundred and thirty-nine (70,339).

In addition to the institutions embraced in this report, there are also a large number of similar charities in the State maintained

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wholly by individual benefactions. These do not come under supervision, nor are they required to furnish statistical returns. Until this is provided for, the number and condition of the dependent classes and the full measure of public and private munificence cannot be well ascertained.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to express my sincere thanks for your continued confidence, and for your generous and active support at all times in the prosecution of my official duties.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

Dated ALBANY, *January* 20, 1872.

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APPENDIX

TO THE

SECRETARY'S REPORT

CONTAINING

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL TABLES.

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TABLE I.

List of the several State institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the Superintendent, and the names of the officers of the board of trustees or managers.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the board of trustees or managers.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	Utica	1843	Dr. John P. Gray	July 1, 1854	President, Christopher Morgan. Treasurer, Edmond N. Wetmore.
Willard Asylum for the Insane	Willard	1869	Dr. John B. Chapin	April 1, 1869	President, S. G. Hadley. Secretary, S. R. Wells. Treasurer, James B. Thomas.
Hudson River State Hospital	Poughkeepsie	1871	Dr. J. M. Cleveland	March 20, 1867	President, Abiah Palmer. Treasurer, James H. Weeks.
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	Buffalo				President, James P. White. Secretary, William F. Rogers. Treasurer, Henry Martin.
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane	Middletown		Dr. Geo. F. Foote	—— —, 1869	President, Robert H. Berdell. Secretary, Carroll Dunham. Treasurer, Peter S. Hoe.
New York Institution for the Blind	New York city	1832	William B. Wait	Oct. 1, 1863	President, Augustus Schell. Secretary, T. Bailey Myers. Treasurer, Joseph Grafton.
New York State Institution for the Blind	Batavia	1868	Dr. A. D. Lord	July 30, 1868	President, James M. Willett. Secretary, R. Ballard. Treasurer, G. B. Worthington.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	New York city	1818	Isaac Lewis Peet	Sept. 1, 1867	President, William Adams. Secretary, Watcher M. Adams. Treasurer, Joseph W. Patterson.
New York Asylum for Idiots	Syracuse	1851	Dr. H. B. Wilbur	Sept. —, 1851	Chairman, Henry N. Pohlman. Secretary and Treasurer, Allen Munroe.
New York State Inebriate Asylum	Binghamton	1864	Dr. D. G. Dodge	May 16, 1870	President, Willard Parker. Secretary, Carroll Hyde. Treasurer, Abel Bennett.
New York House of Refuge	Randall's Island, New York city,	1825	Israel C. Jones	April —, 1863	President, Oliver S. Strong. Secretary, Andrew Warner. Treasurer, John A. Stuart.
Western House of Refuge	Rochester	1849	Levi S. Fulton	April 1, 1870	President, George J. Whitney. Secretary and Treasurer, William C. Rowley.

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TABLE II.

Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of buildings.	Cost per inmate.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	600	* $637,065 58	$1,062
Willard Asylum for the Insane	550	† 560,493 98	1,019
Hudson River State Hospital	120	‡ 891,844 05	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	.....	‡ 99,375 04	.....
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane	.....	‡ 21,530 06	.....
New York Institution for the Blind	225	188,972 38	840
New York State Institution for the Blind	150	250,000 00	1,666
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	550	364,000 00	661
New York Asylum for Idiots	175	98,000 00	560
New York State Inebriate Asylum	§ 200	¶ 800,000 00	4,000
New York House of Refuge	1,000	500,000 00	500
Western House of Refuge	600	260,000 00	433
Total	4,170	$4,671,281 09	.....

* This includes $144,957.90 expended in remodeling the original buildings, and the introduction of steam-heating and forced ventilation.
† Includes buildings completed and new buildings incomplete, furniture, farm buildings, and gas and water-works.
‡ Total expenditures for buildings and improvements to December 31, 1871.
§ Includes the north wing, nearly completed.
¶ In round numbers.

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TABLE III.

Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State Institutions, at the close of their respective statistical years in 1871.

INSTITUTIONS.	Fiscal year closes.	REAL ESTATE.			
		LAND.		Buildings.	Total real estate.
		No. of acres.	Value.		
New York State Lunatic Asylum	November 30	200	* $24,878 84	$637,065 58	$661,944 42
Willard Asylum for the Insane	November 30	490	47,200 00	560,493 98	607,693 98
Hudson River State Hospital	November 30	300	† 85,000 00	891,844 05	976,844 05
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	December 31	203	‡ 60,000 00	99,375 04	159,375 04
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane	November 30	200	34,816 00	21,530 06	56,346 06
New York Institution for the Blind	September 30	33	150,000 00	§ 188,972 38	338,972 38
New York State Institution for the Blind	September 30	50	‖ 10,000 00	250,000 00	260,000 00
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	September 30	28	86,000 00	364,000 00	450,000 00
New York Asylum for Idiots	September 30	51	¶ 18,800 00	98,000 00	116,800 00
New York State Inebriate Asylum	December 31	** 380	38,000 00	†† 800,000 00	638,000 00
New York House of Refuge	December 31	37	35,000 00	500,000 00	535,000 00
Western House of Refuge	December 31	42	‡‡ 24,200 00	260,000 00	264,200 00
Total		2,014	$593,894 84	$4,671,281 09	$5,265,175 93

* Of this amount $6,000 were donated by citizens of Utica.
† Donated to the State by the citizens of Dutchess county.
‡ Presented to the State by the city of Buffalo.
§ Includes the lots on Ninth avenue on which the buildings are situated.
‖ Presented to the State by the village of Batavia.
¶ Of this amount $7,500 were contributed by the city of Syracuse.
** Two hundred acres the gift of the city of Binghamton.
†† The buildings have been twice partially destroyed by fire at a loss of about $200,000.
‡‡ Of this sum, $1,200 were contributed by citizens of Rochester.

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TABLE III—(*Concluded*).

INSTITUTIONS.	Personal Estate.							Total valuation.
	Furniture.	Farm stock and implements.	Farm produce.	General supplies.	Miscellaneous articles.	Funds and investments.	Total personal estate.	
New York State Lunatic Asylum	* $65,000 00	$12,000 00	$6,000 00	$12,500 00	$3,000 00	.....	$98,500 00	$760,444 42
Willard Asylum for the Insane	27,976 36	6,074 00	3,664 50	2,455 00	1,200 00	.....	41,369 86	649,063 84
Hudson River State Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	976,844 05
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159,375 04
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,346 36
New York Institution for the Blind	18,176 79	.....	.....	2,756 09	1,581 72	.....	22,514 60	361,486 98
New York State Institution for the Blind	30,000 00	2,000 00	.....	300 00	.....	.....	32,300 00	292,300 00
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	30,000 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	$63,000 00	93,600 00	543,600 00
New York Asylum for Idiots	10,448 00	3,800 00	1,600 00	1,430 00	.....	.....	17,278 00	134,078 00
New York State Inebriate Asylum	25,000 00	3,507 50	2,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	31,507 50	669,507 50
New York House of Refuge	35,000 00	450 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	3,500 00	43,950 00	578,950 00
Western House of Refuge	22,000 00	1,800 00	2,668 78	.....	2,000 00	.....	28,468 78	292,668 78
Total	$263,601 15	$30,231 50	$15,933 28	$25,441 09	$7,781 72	$66,500 00	$409,488 74	$5,674,664 67

* This embraces all personal property in use in the institution, including work-shops, etc.

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TABLE IV.

Showing the receipts of the State Institutions for the year 1871.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand at the commencement of the year.	FROM THE STATE.					
		For salaries of officers.	From special appropriations.	From deficiency appropriations.	From unexpended appropriations of former years.	From the general appropriation.	Total from the State.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	$17,077 69	$11,000 00	$5,000 00	$40,000 00	$431 93	$668 52	$57,100 45
Willard Asylum for the Insane	19,943 25	7,266 65	169,329 38	.....	.....	.....	176,596 03
Hudson River State Hospital	.....	2,500 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	252,500 00
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	44,000 00	.....	.....	.....	44,000 00
New York Institution for the Blind	8,749 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,510 98	24,510 98
New York State Institution for the Blind	6,189 88	.....	3,000 00	.....	5,000 00	24,000 00	32,000 00
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	12,602 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,875 24	99,875 24
New York Asylum for Idiots	.....	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00	55,000 00
New York State Inebriate Asylum	25,195 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York House of Refuge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00
Western House of Refuge	1,855 57	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	36,250 00	66,250 00
Total	$91,613 97	$20,766 65	$631,329 38	$40,000 00	$5,431 93	$250,304 74	$947,832 70

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TABLE IV — (*Concluded*).

INSTITUTIONS.	From sales of farm and garden produce.	From labor of inmates.	From cities, counties and towns.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	.....	.....	$110,155 31	$51,728 03	.....	.....	$4,190 69	$240,252 17
Willard Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	48,658 69	.....	.....	.....	1,165 48	246,363 45
Hudson River State Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252,500 00
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,713 73	84,713 73
New York Institution for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	625 00	$591 13	* $18,000 00	32,357 54	84,834 47
New York State Institution for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,751 66	39,941 54
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	$459 12	.....	23,957 28	5,649 86	.....	8,915 67	† 11,127 97	162,587 84
New York Asylum for Idiots	.....	.....	2,451 65	4,850 80	.....	.....	.....	62,302 45
New York State Inebriate Asylum	452 30	.....	.....	40,968 85	.....	.....	.....	66,616 21
New York House of Refuge	.....	$47,789 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,750 91	93,540 90
Western House of Refuge	.....	13,946 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,052 21
Total	$911 42	$61,736 63	$185,222 93	$103,822 54	$591 13	$26,915 67	$97,057 98	$1,515,704 97

* On account of mortgage.

† Of this sum, $10,086.33 were received from the State of New Jersey for the support of pupils.

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TABLE V.

Showing the expenditures of the State Institutions for the year 1871, *the average number of inmates and the weekly cost of support.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries of officers, wages and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicine and medical supplies.	Furniture, beds and bedding.	Transportation and traveling expenses.	Ordinary repairs.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	$50,631 00	$72,193 18	$14,143 42	$9,282 64	$5,221 90	$10,032 30	.....	.....
Willard Asylum for the Insane	29,142 85	35,394 60	3,181 06	9,813 75	536 83	1,910 15	.....	.....
Hudson River State Hospital	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind	13,323 09	17,215 82	3,941 45	423 90	57 73	3,488 72	$253 95	$1,202 71
New York State Institution for the Blind	10,072 10	10,794 30	.....	4,005 72	95 59	.....	.....	3,550 00
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	41,763 32	46,743 52	16,064 86	12,440 27	3,134 74	6,757 18	361 39	13,599 94
New York Asylum for Idiots	11,198 09	11,931 09	2,435 36	1,505 71	146 98	2,206 71	134 41	2,463 15
New York State Inebriate Asylum	11,517 20	14,588 67	.....	4,768 30	.....	2,140 25	.....	1,918 50
New York House of Refuge	28,322 10	41,657 08	10,759 79	4,444 43	200 95	3,690 96	775 21	2,018 61
Western House of Refuge	19,524 79	19,015 70	7,291 78	2,334 77	483 83	2,864 45	.....	4,019 33
Total	$217,944 54	$269,533 96	$57,817 72	$49,019 49	$9,878 55	$33,090 72	$1,524 96	$28,772 24

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TABLE V — (*Continued*).

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of trustees or managers.	All other ordinary expenses.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Buildings and improvements.	Extraordinary repairs.	All other extraordinary expenses.	Total extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand at the close of the year.
New York State Lunatic Asylum	.....	$8,985 23	$170,489 67	$19,705 74	.....	* $15,193 53	$34,899 27	$205,388 94	$34,863 23
Willard Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	79,979 24	153,248 10	.....	862 04	154,110 14	234,089 38	12,274 07
Hudson River State Hospital	.....	.....	2,500 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	250,000 00	252,500 00	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	.....	99,375 04	.....	.....	99,375 04	99,375 04	624 96
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane	.....	.....	.....	21,530 36	.....	† 34,816 00	56,346 36	56,346 36	28,367 37
New York Institution for the Blind	.....	5,867 56	45,774 93	37,488 04	.....	.....	37,488 04	83,262 97	1,571 50
New York State Institution for the Blind	$202 20	.....	28,719 91	2,907 87	.....	6,852 86	9,762 73	38,482 64	1,458 90
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	.....	6,414 28	147,279 50	15,308 34	.....	.....	15,308 34	162,587 84	.....
New York Asylum for Idiots	95 13	507 27	32,623 90	11,584 61	.....	.....	11,584 61	44,208 51	18,093 94
New York State Inebriate Asylum	.....	3,996 91	38,929 83	3,725 00	.....	.....	3,725 00	42,654 83	23,961 38
New York House of Refuge	.....	4,893 79	96,762 92	.....	$6,655 44	.....	6,655 44	103,418 36	.....
Western House of Refuge	22 00	3,667 15	59,223 80	10,906 46	2,297 15	1,400 00	14,603 61	73,827 41	8,224 80
Total	$319 33	$34,332 19	$702,283 70	$625,781 56	$8,952 59	$59,124 43	$693,858 58	$1,396,142 28	$129,440 15

* Includes $11,380.47 for farm, garden and grounds.

† For the Asylum farm.

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TABLE V — (*Concluded*).

INSTITUTIONS.	Recapitulation.			Current expenses.	Average number of inmates.	Average weekly cost of support.
	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.			
New York State Lunatic Asylum	$170,489 67	$34,899 27	$205,388 94	* $156,346 25	606	$4 96
Willard Asylum for the Insane	79,979 24	154,110 14	234,089 38	* 76,798 18	436	3 38
Hudson River State Hospital	2,500 00	250,000 00	252,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	.....	99,375 04	99,375 04	.....	.....	.....
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane	.....	56,346 36	56,346 36	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind	45,774 93	37,488 04	83,262 97	* 41,833 48	141	5 70
New York State Institution for the Blind	28,719 91	9,762 73	38,482 64	* 28,719 91	105	5 26
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	147,279 50	15,308 34	162,587 84	* 131,214 64	510	4 95
New York Asylum for Idiots	32,623 90	11,584 61	44,208 51	* 30,188 54	145	4 00
New York State Inebriate Asylum	38,929 83	3,725 00	42,654 83	* 38,929 83	84	8 91
New York House of Refuge	96,762 92	6,655 44	103,418 36	† 96,762 92	764	‡ 2 43
Western House of Refuge	59,223 80	14,603 61	73,827 41	† 59,223 80	385	§ 2 96
Total	$702,283 70	$693,858 58	$1,396,142 28	$660,017 55	.....	.....

* Clothing is not included.
† Includes clothing.

‡ Average weekly cost of support, less the labor of the inmates, $1.21.
§ Reduced by the earnings of the inmates to $2.26 per week.

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TABLE VI.

Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses during the year ending November 30th, 1871.

COUNTIES.	Number in the poor-houses Dec. 1, 1870.	Received during the year.	Born in the poor-houses.	Number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Albany	328	1,171	12	1,511	1,184	2,695
Allegany	87	29	2	118	146	264
Broome	67	158	2	227	1,375	1,602
Cattaraugus	70	63	....	133	313	446
Cayuga	136	190	2	326	1,617	1,943
Chautauqua	171	172	6	349	3,496	3,845
Chemung	53	108	2	163	.....	163
Chenango	78	58	1	137	454	591
Clinton	56	66	3	125	1,647	1,772
Columbia	152	467	3	622	34	656
Cortland	75	41	....	116	270	386
Delaware	63	100	2	165	320	485
Dutchess	91	261	4	356	43	399
Erie	530	1,119	21	1,670	5,638	7,308
Essex	100	49	4	153	361	489
Franklin	49	28	3	80	400	480
Fulton	48	22	1	71	124	195
Genesee	72	72	2	146	694	840
Greene	134	191	....	325	857	1,182
Hamilton	.....	.....	....	.....	20	20
Herkimer	94	97	2	193	2,440	2,633
Jefferson	197	180	10	387	1,510	1,897
Lewis	54	31	....	85	.....	85
Livingston	118	181	4	309	185	494
Madison	106	274	5	385	.....	385
Monroe	268	612	15	895	1,955	2,850
Montgomery	90	28	3	121	327	458
Miagara	112	364	7	483	5,352	5,835
Onelda	251	683	4	938	3,972	4,910
Onondaga	194	321	4	519	4,500	9,690
Ontario	100	99	2	201	1,124	1,325
Orange	140	369	5	514	100	614
Orleans	80	156	4	240	546	786
Oswego	62	76	3	141	1,506	1,647
Otsego	137	86	5	228	173	401
Putnam	32	64	2	98	817	915
Queens	88	344	2	434	378	812
Rensselaer	124	307	8	439	1,524	1,963
Richmond	70	102	3	175	1,220	1,395
Rockland	51	164	....	215	.....	215
St. Lawrence	130	156	8	294	1,646	1,940
Saratoga	122	180	3	305	.....	305
Schenectady	71	470	2	543	1,168	1,711
Schoharie	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	....	.....	225	225
Seneca	85	134	3	222	452	674
Steuben	71	136	....	207	1,373	1,580
Suffolk	.....	55	....	55	.....	55
Sullivan	63	57	...	120	173	293
Tioga	50	163	2	215	210	425
Tompkins	48	90	1	139	495	634
Ulster	120	240	11	371	1,685	2,056
Warren	41	38	2	81	.....	81
Washington	125	132	4	261	645	906
Wayne	84	421	1	506	2,210	2,716
Westchester	376	1,361	11	1,748	45	1,793
Wyoming	56	18	....	74	169	243
Yates	70	64	....	134	88	222
Total	6,111	12,616	206	18,933	56,906	75,839

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TABLE VI — (*Concluded*).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining Nov. 30, 1871.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany	1,183	....	....	53	125	150	275
Allegany	41	....	....	8	32	37	69
Broome	140	2	1	5	43	36	79
Cattaraugus	57	....	9	8	41	33	74
Cayuga	209	....	7	8	57	45	102
Chautauqua	140	....	12	16	94	87	181
Chemung	95	...	17	14	17	20	37
Chenango	38	2	18	3	36	40	76
Clinton	49	4	...	9	38	25	63
Columbia	413	....	37	24	98	50	148
Cortland	41	1	1	8	35	30	65
Delaware	108	....	....	7	30	20	50
Dutchess	199	....	20	19	66	52	118
Erie	968	27	97	57	306	215	521
Essex	44	....	5	7	36	61	97
Franklin	13	4	5	6	21	31	52
Fulton	20	....	....	3	23	25	48
Genesee	69	....	1	4	34	38	72
Greene	192	...	3	18	58	54	112
Hamilton	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	85	....	....	10	60	38	98
Jefferson	177	4	2	14	82	108	190
Lewis	20	1	....	9	21	34	55
Livingston	156	8	3	16	75	45	120
Madison	188	4	4	11	134	44	178
Monroe	610	3	...	32	160	90	250
Montgomery	13	3	1	7	61	36	97
Niagara	243	8	23	10	46	32	148
Oneida	560	....	39	43	129	167	296
Onondaga	256	1	24	38	118	82	200
Ontario	78	2	8	13	40	60	100
Orange	320	2	21	18	80	73	153
Orleans	132	4	4	10	55	35	90
Oswego	67	3	....	5	34	32	66
Otsego	85	....	22	18	56	47	103
Putnam	58	3	3	7	11	16	27
Queens	326	....	....	9	79	20	99
Rensselaer	293	1	....	30	56	59	115
Richmond	48	1	29	12	45	40	85
Rockland	167	....	....	....	26	22	48
St. Lawrence	119	19	6	23	52	75	127
Saratoga	101	4	47	20	66	67	133
Schenectady	477	....	....	11	30	25	55
Schoharie	.....	....	..	....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.. ..	....	....	....	.....	.. ...	.....
Seneca	125	1	....	5	62	29	91
Steuben	103	10	4	5	37	48	85
Suffolk	.....	....	....	....	33	22	55
Sullivan	22	2	14	9	42	31	73
Tioga	154	4	..	9	28	20	48
Tompkins	96	...	...	6	24	13	37
Ulster	200	20	8	17	73	53	126
Warren	23	....	6	6	26	20	46
Washington	134	2	4	12	69	40	109
Wayne	401	2	9	10	49	35	84
Westchester	1,263	5	43	55	267	115	382
Wyoming	22	2	1	5	21	23	44
Yates	57	....	27	8	22	20	42
Total	11,061	159	585	790	3,556	2,782	6,338

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TABLE VII.

Description of the persons supported in the county poor-houses, as far as shown by the reports of the superintendents.

COUNTIES.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under 16 yrs. of age.	All others	Total.
Albany	178	30	12	20	6	126	1,139	1,511
Allegany	16	3	2	....	....	15	32	118
Broome	14	16	4	2	....	5	186	227
Cattaraugus	37	3	....	2	2	14	75	133
Cayuga	32	6	6	....	2	....	280	330
Chautauqua	81	11	8	4	8	24	213	349
Chemung	11	10	7	2	....	11	122	163
Chenango	17	1	3	....	2	18	96	137
Clinton	14	14	1	2	....	9	85	125
Columbia	21	5	4	2	....	11	579	622
Cortland	10	12	2	....	2	2	88	116
Delaware	5	10	2	1	....	....	147	165
Dutchess	23	4	4	....	....	25	300	356
Erie	172	15	7	8	....	68	1,400	1,670
Essex	17	1	1	....	....	21	113	153
Franklin	5	3	1	1	....	....	70	80
Fulton	3	2	3	....	2	8	53	71
Genesee	19	8	1	....	3	17	98	146
Greene	23	15	8	4	6	65	205	325
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Herkimer	26	4	....	1	....	27	135	193
Jefferson	81	16	4	....	6	27	253	387
Lewis	27	9	....	2	....	5	42	85
Livingston	39	12	5	1	....	55	197	309
Madison	26	....	1	....	6	19	126	385
Monroe	....	4	4	2	6	35	844	895
Montgomery	15	9	4	....	6	9	78	121
Niagara	16	3	8	1	....	23	432	483
Oneida	179	5	15	2	19	34	685	938
Onondaga	94	9	6	....	5	18	387	519
Ontario	2	14	2	3	2	34	154	201
Orange	25	4	5	....	10	28	442	514
Orleans	7	6	1	1	3	30	192	240
Oswego	41	9	1	....	2	17	71	141
Otsego	21	16	3	1	6	24	157	228
Putnam	1	....	....	....	....	10	87	98
Queens	13	....	1	....	....	27	393	434
Rensselaer	15	13	6	1	3	55	346	439
Richmond	11	....	....	....	....	....	175	175
Rockland	5	....	....	....	....	....	215	215
St. Lawrence	19	8	3	2	....	47	15	294
Saratoga	37	24	7	....	....	21	229	305
Schenectady	23	6	9	....	2	2	501	543
Schoharie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schuyler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca	70	3	3	....	....	34	172	282
Steuben	35	6	1	....	2	16	159	307
Suffolk	5	2	....	....	....	....	48	55
Sullivan	28	2	....	1	1	11	77	120
Tioga	14	6	7	....	4	32	152	215
Tompkins	3	3	....	....	....	3	130	139
Ulster	17	15	11	....	2	30	267	371
Warren	5	5	3	1	....	8	59	81
Washington	34	9	4	2	....	42	130	261
Wayne	27	2	8	....	....	47	421	506
Westchester	30	5	....	1	2	65	1,642	1,746
Wyoming	12	10	3	....	....	1	48	74
Yates	4	4	3	....	....	26	97	134
Total	1,652	476	204	70	139	1,298	15,173	18,933

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TABLE VIII.

Description of the persons remaining in the county poor-houses November 30, 1871, as far as shown by the reports of the superintendents.

COUNTIES.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under 16 years of age.	All others.	Total.
Albany	74	10	6	4	6	45	130	275
Allegany	14	3	2	....	....	15	35	69
Broome	10	13	1	2	....	5	48	79
Cattaraugus	29	3	...	2	2	4	34	74
Cayuga	27	4	6	....	....	2	65	102
Chautauqua	56	11	3	3	24	12	72	181
Chemung	3	6	2	1	...	2	23	37
Chenango	17	1	2	....	2	9	45	76
Clinton	12	12	1	....	....	9	29	63
Columbia	21	5	4	2	....	11	105	148
Cortland	10	12	1	....	2	2	38	65
Delaware	5	10	2	1	....	...	32	50
Dutchess	23	4	4	....	....	20	67	118
Erie	132	15	7	8	....	68	251	521
Essex	17	1	1	....	....	21	57	97
Franklin	5	3	1	1	....	....	42	52
Fulton	3	2	3	....	2	8	30	48
Genesee	15	8	....	....	3	7	39	72
Greene	12	14	2	2	4	22	56	112
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Herkimer	20	4	....	1	....	23	50	98
Jefferson	69	12	3	....	6	18	82	190
Lewis	19	9	....	2	....	5	20	55
Livingston	25	10	4	1	....	23	57	120
Madison	24	....	1	....	6	14	133	178
Monroe	....	4	4	2	2	18	220	250
Montgomery	13	8	4	....	3	9	60	97
Niagara	16	3	8	1	....	23	97	148
Oneida	135	5	8	2	14	19	113	296
Onondaga	94	9	6	....	....	12	79	200
Ontario	2	12	2	2	2	12	68	100
Orange	16	4	5	....	...	28	100	153
Orleans	7	6	1	1	2	15	58	90
Oswego	21	9	1	....	2	11	22	66
Otsego	20	16	3	1	6	24	33	103
Putnam	....	....	....	....	....	5	22	27
Queens	12	....	1	....	....	12	73	99
Rensselaer	9	9	4	1	2	13	77	115
Richmond	11	1	....	1	....	....	72	85
Rockland	5	3	2	....	....	....	38	48
St. Lawrence	14	4	3	2	....	19	85	127
Saratoga	24	15	5	....	....	5	84	133
Schenectady	18	6	9	....	2	2	18	55
Schoharie	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....
Schuyler	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Seneca	5	3	5	....	....	19	59	91
Steuben	10	6	1	....	2	16	50	85
Suffolk	5	2	....	....	....	...	48	55
Sullivan	26	1	....	....	....	7	39	73
Tioga	11	3	3	....	2	2	27	48
Tompkins	3	3	..	....	....	3	28	37
Ulster	12	4	5	....	2	12	91	126
Warren	5	5	3	1	....	8	24	46
Washington	45	3	4	2	..	21	44	109
Wayne	18	1	2	....	....	9	54	84
Westchester	24	8	...	1	2	40	307	382
Wyoming	12	10	3	....	....	1	18	44
Yates	4	4	3	....	....	5	26	42
Total	1,239	339	150	47	100	675	3,788	6,338

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TABLE IX.

Causes of pauperism of the persons supported in the county poor-houses during the year, as far as stated in the reports of the superintendents.

COUNTIES.	Intemperance.		Debauchery.	Idleness.	Vagrancy.	Lunacy.	Idiocy.	Blindness.	Deaf-mutes.
	Direct.	Indirect.							
Albany	100	60	76	100	20	178	30	12	20
Allegany	1	2	6	1	2	16	3	2	.....
Broome	38	3	....	...	82	14	16	4	2
Cattaraugus	15	7	5	....	....	37	3	....	2
Cayuga	60	140	10	....	....	32	6	6	.....
Chautauqua	23	75	10	17	1	81	11	8	4
Chemnng	20	3	7	3	13	11	10	7	2
Chenango	14	20	8	5	1	17	1	3	.....
Clinton	18	....	19	....	14	14	14	1	2
Columbia	....	....	60	55	196	21	5	4	2
Cortland	8	5	1	1	....	10	12	2	.....
Delaware	3	6	....	2	1	5	10	2	1
Dutchess	78	....	30	6	5	23	4	4	.....
Erie	702	....	35	153	59	172	15	7	8
Essex	20	8	12	4	....	17	1	1	.....
Franklin	....	....	22	...	....	5	3	1	1
Fulton	20	3	....	2	....	3	2	3	.....
Genesee	20	20	5	16	8	19	8	1	.....
Greene	50	1	12	....	2	23	15	8	4
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Herkimer	45	40	10	38	2	26	4	....	1
Jefferson	54	50	20	4	17	81	16	4	.....
Lewis	7	4	6	....	....	27	9	....	2
Livingston	55	.	7	....	6	39	12	5	1
Madison	166	13	10	27	18	26	....	1	.....
Monroe	416	247	....	8	....	....	4	4	2
Montgomery	12	8	....	....	....	15	9	4	.....
Niagara	....	..	....	....	8	16	3	8	1
Oneida	518	54	15	....	10	179	5	15	2
Onondaga	148	..	28	1	4	94	9	6	.....
Ontario	30	41	6	7	8	2	14	2	3
Orange	50	25	33	100	60	25	4	5	.....
Orleans	69	23	....	11	4	7	6	1	1
Oswego	2	5	....	....	..	41	9	1	.....
Otsego	19	6	....	4	4	21	16	3	1
Putnam	44	43	...	....	....	1	....	....	.....
Queens	75	....	....	....	....	13	....	1	.....
Rensselaer	61	45	5	3	53	15	13	6	1
Richmond	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	1
Rockland	....	....	....	....	....	5	...	....	.....
St. Lawrence	4	11	5	1	7	19	8	3	2
Saratoga	117	7	2	....	7	37	24	7	.....
Schenectady	135	3	....	....	12	23	6	9	.....
Schoharie	....	....	....	...	..	....	....	....	.....
Schuyler	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	...	.....
Seneca	32	27	2	4	3	10	3	3	.....
Steuben	22	6	13	6	4	23	6	1	.....
Suffolk	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	.....
Sullivan	30	....	2	....	...	28	2	....	1
Tioga	30	....	....	3	....	14	6	7	.....
Tompkins	100	20	3	...	...	3	3	....	.....
Ulster	25	17	11	30	20	17	15	11	.....
Warren	8	....	10	4	....	5	5	3	1
Washington	6	7	1	...	2	54	9	4	2
Wayne	35	57	48	35	45	27	3	8	.....
Westchester	210	....	54	220	325	30	8	....	1
Wyoming	6	....	4	3	....	12	10	3	.....
Yates	22	15	10	....	1	4	6	3	.....
Total	3,728	1,118	616	873	1,023	1,652	416	204	70

4,846 persons

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TABLE IX—(*Concluded*).

COUNTIES.	Sickness.	Lameness.	Decrepitude.	Old age.	Indigency.	Orphanage.	Bastardy.	Not stated.	Total.
Albany	94	30	40	22	9	30	10	712	1,511
Allegany	5	5	6	15	....	4	5	44	118
Broome	9	14	....	9	36	....	....	....	227
Cattaraugus	4	1	....	18	7	....	2	32	133
Cayuga	....	8	11	8	....	4	1	40	326
Chautauqua	13	7	5	3	47	5	9	30	349
Chemung	24	16	3	26	12	....	2	4	163
Chenango	20	10	6	12	16	....	2	....	137
Clinton	....	....	....	25	23	4	5	....	125
Columbia	20	14	9	36	45	10	10	39	622
Cortland	1	3	2	2	5	1	1	72	116
Delaware	42	10	...	6	30	....	2	39	165
Dutchess	....	10	4	6	145	1	6	34	356
Erie	97	94	15	119	26	13	17	148	1,670
Essex	4	8	11	5	6	....	4	47	153
Franklin	9	5	7	20	2	....	2	1	80
Fulton	5	3	10	10	10	....	....	...	71
Genesee	10	6	8	10	5	2	8	....	146
Greene	29	12	1	23	127	....	10	8	325
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Herkimer	6	1	2	7	6	3	2	....	193
Jefferson	10	4	6	5	52	12	17	35	387
Lewis	....	5	5	9	9	....	...	...	85
Livingston	18	7	5	20	73	6	3	52	309
Madison	19	13	9	12	28	....	2	41	385
Monroe	75	50	12	21	43	....	13	....	895
Montgomery	10	2	1	11	....	5	3	41	121
Niagara	14	45	27	10	....	12	16	323	483
Oneida	11	33	....	20	38	4	13	21	938
Onondaga	58	24	28	105	11	12	...	....	519
Ontario	10	6	5	20	25	....	2	21	201
Orange	50	15	10	37	10	20	30	40	514
Orleans	25	18	11	13	10	13	3	11	240
Oswego	8	3	....	3	47	3	3	15	141
Otsego	17	13	12	23	16	4	9	50	228
Putnam	....	1	....	1	5	2	1	....	98
Queens	21	....	6	....	....	....	2	140	434
Rensselaer	16	28	2	53	35	8	17	79	439
Richmond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	162	175
Rockland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	205	215
St. Lawrence	20	3	7	....	....	2	8	203	294
Saratoga	22	1	10	20	45	5	1	....	305
Schenectady	9	27	....	6	294	4	....	20	543
Schoharie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Schuyler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Seneca	42	6	13	10	42	....	3	2	222
Steuben	35	10	4	18	35	9	8	7	207
Suffolk	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	55
Sullivan	10	13	1	....	....	3	5	25	120
Tioga	23	11	6	18	70	....	6	22	215
Tompkins	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	139
Ulster	60	35	20	25	18	10	9	38	371
Warren	6	....	5	13	4	5	3	4	81
Washington	25	8	10	2	97	....	5	29	261
Wayne	67	36	33	26	35	17	7	....	506
Westchester	256	54	51	42	119	17	19	290	1,748
Wyoming	2	1	....	11	22	....	....	....	74
Yates	7	9	....	17	33	....	4	....	134
Total	1,327	730	427	942	1,739	249	311	3,508	18,933

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TABLE X.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poor-houses during the year.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.
Albany	1,511	820	691	530	981
Allegany	118	43	75	40	78
Broome	227	158	69	117	110
Cattaraugus	133	85	48	90	43
Cayuga	326	176	150	128	198
Chautauqua	349	220	129	164	185
Chemung	163	113	50	96	67
Chenango	137	72	65	107	30
Clinton	125	79	46	35	90
Columbia	622	519	103	260	362
Cortland	116	45	71	93	23
Delaware	165	110	55	102	63
Dutchess	356	209	147	96	260
Erie	1,670	903	767	718	952
Essex	153	54	99	117	36
Franklin	80	34	46	37	43
Fulton	71	46	25	65	6
Genesee	146	87	59	88	58
Greene	325	200	125	227	98
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	193	104	89	103	90
Jefferson	387	188	199	229	158
Lewis	85	35	50	62	23
Livingston	309	216	93	199	110
Madison	385	299	86	166	219
Monroe	895	583	312	314	581
Montgomery	121	78	43	53	68
Niagara	483	358	125	193	290
Oneida	938	677	261	493	445
Onondaga	519	340	179	169	350
Ontario	201	90	111	103	98
Orange	514	297	217	120	394
Orleans	240	160	80	130	110
Oswego	141	76	65	66	75
Otsego	228	136	92	176	52
Putnam	98	32	66	38	60
Queens	434	382	52	60	374
Rensselaer	439	251	188	201	238
Richmond	175	91	84	86	89
Rockland	215	155	60	91	125
St. Lawrence	294	129	165	173	121
Saratoga	305	172	133	165	140
Schenectady	543	507	36	112	431
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	222	157	65	127	95
Steuben	207	111	96	147	60
Suffolk	55	33	22	37	18
Sullivan	120	44	76	44	76
Tioga	215	138	77	154	61
Tompkins	139	82	57	80	59
Ulster	371	230	141	161	210
Warren	81	66	15	41	40
Washington	261	165	96	147	114
Wayne	506	366	140	209	297
Westchester	1,748	990	758	555	1,193
Wyoming	74	36	38	56	18
Yates	134	84	50	74	60
Total	18,933	11,767	7,166	8,480	10,453

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TABLE XI.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poor-house.	For temporary relief.	Total.
Albany	$27,000 00	.....	$27,000 00
Allegany	6,250 45	$4,346 54	10,596 99
Broome	10,372 26	12,065 22	22,437 48
Cattaraugus	6,763 33	9,441 52	16,204 85
Cayuga	12,004 69	18,719 80	30,724 49
Chautauqua	16,027 54	16,380 93	32,408 47
Chemung	4,842 30	6,111 74	10,954 04
Chenango	6,046 98	3,233 16	9,280 14
Clinton	5,792 48	16,195 20	21,987 68
Columbia	12,406 69	703 18	13,109 87
Cortland	3,788 18	2,600 00	6,388 18
Delaware	4,033 62	7,200 91	11,234 53
Dutchess	18,925 21	1,256 71	20,181 92
Erie	44,365 45	80,003 32	124,368 77
Essex	5,048 14	8,255 81	13,303 95
Franklin	3,572 77	6,885 00	10,457 77
Fulton	4,526 50	5,175 68	9,702 18
Genesee	4,977 35	2,985 62	7,962 97
Greene	6,261 54	1,132 06	7,393 60
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	9,442 00	18,680 00	28,122 00
Jefferson	12,335 97	40,509 77	52,845 74
Lewis	5,684 00	2,634 01	8,318 01
Livingston	13,748 35	3,422 73	17,171 08
Madison	10,665 00	.....	10,665 00
Monroe	22,265 80	59,070 51	81,336 31
Montgomery	12,610 00	245 25	12,855 25
Niagara	13,661 88	18,259 65	31,921 53
Oneida	29,872 00	23,643 25	53,515 25
Onondaga	16,793 08	63,787 78	80,580 86
Ontario	6,957 99	6,060 64	13,018 63
Orange	13,040 95	2,715 33	15,756 28
Orleans	6,422 14	3,327 42	9,749 56
Oswego	12,330 17	12,853 77	25,183 94
Otsego	11,330 05	3,405 93	14,735 98
Putnam	2,000 00	2,200 00	4,200 00
Queens	11,121 00	1,235 82	12,356 82
Rensselaer	20,867 18	15,193 65	36,060 83
Richmond	8,773 33	5,265 74	14,039 07
Rockland	3,114 57	4,091 52	7,206 09
St. Lawrence	12,143 25	31,389 93	43,533 18
Saratoga	14,884 50	.....	14,884 50
Schenectady	9,155 70	2,373 03	11,528 73
Schoharie	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	7,779 00	3,477 05	11,256 05
Steuben	8,030 24	10,395 44	18,425 68
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	9,561 43	1,440 03	11,001 46
Tioga	6,025 41	7,311 55	13,336 96
Tompkins	2,290 41	7,509 40	9,799 81
Ulster	11,710 59	7,558 76	19,269 35
Warren	4,850 92	.....	4,850 92
Washington	9,785 01	1,872 08	11,657 09
Wayne	9,138 37	14,362 19	23,500 56
Westchester	22,530 99	1,657 42	24,188 41
Wyoming	5,018 78	2,755 91	7,774 69
Yates	6,048 71	3,124 10	9,172 81
Total	$585,994 25	$584,522 06	$1,170,516 31

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TABLE XII.

Value of poor-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and expense of supporting each person.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land attached to the poor-house.	Estimated value of poor-house establishments.	Value of labor of paupers.	Sum expended above the earnings of paupers for the support of each person.	Weekly expense of each person.
Albany	115	$200,000 00	$1,000 00	$88 40	$1 70
Allegany	276	16,152 00	500 00	45 50	87
Broome	130	30,000 00	1,200 00	80 08	1 54
Cattaraugus	200	32,000 00	500 00	70 31	1 35
Cayuga	96	25,000 00	.....	93 60	1 80
Chautauqua	306	93,000 00	3,500 00	46 80	90
Chemung	175	12,000 00	.....	84 43	1 62
Chenango	184	21,000 00	500 00	64 68	1 24
Clinton	90	5,550 00	400 00	57 24	1 10
Columbia	214	37,000 00	1,000 00	73 84	1 42
Cortland	118	8,000 00	400 00	54 08	1 04
Delaware	200	15,000 00	.....	76 44	1 47
Dutchess	100	40,000 00	.....	123 15	2 36
Erie	154	173,100 00	1,787 00	64 48	1 24
Essex	100	7,000 00	200 00	44 46	85
Franklin	162	43,572 00	.....	57 20	1 10
Fulton	93	7,000 00	.....	91 00	1 75
Genesee	183	18,000 00	560 00	56 16	1 08
Greene	188	15,000 00	500 00	46 28	89
Hamilton	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	65	15,000 00	300 00	85 80	1 65
Jefferson	177	26,000 00	800 00	62 40	1 20
Lewis	59	21,000 00	400 00	91 13	1 75
Livingston	118	42,000 00	1,000 00	70 72	1 36
Madison	159	14,000 00	.....	61 62	1 18
Monroe	95	28,550 00	500 00	68 12	1 31
Montgomery	160	38,000 00	300 00	.....	.....
Niagara	120	27,910 18	550 00	89 94	1 72
Oneida	118	44,500 00	2,877 00	56 68	1 09
Onondaga	35	94,000 00	300 00	63 44	1 22
Ontario	212	21,220 00	650 00	83 31	1 60
Orange	263	60,000 00	1,000 00	126 51	2 43
Orleans	121	15,336 00	175 00	72 28	1 39
Oswego	60	35,000 00	.....	98 28	1 89
Otsego	130	15,000 00	400 00	86 68	1 66
Putnam	210	13,000 00	500 00	31 72	61
Queens	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	143	75,000 00	1,200 00	.....	.....
Richmond	121	21,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	48	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	335	75,000 00	.....	70 20	1 35
Saratoga	115	15,000 00	400 00	87 88	1 69
Schenectady	80	50,000 00	300 00	140 81	2 70
Schoharie	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	126	18,000 00	200 00	97 24	1 87
Steuben	200	15,000 00	300 00	84 57	1 62
Suffolk	170	63,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	100	10,000 00	500 00	65 00	1 25
Tioga	60	9,800 00	400 00	85 54	1 64
Tompkins	100	15,000 00	500 00	43 18	83
Ulster	160	20,000 00	800 00	36 92	71
Warren	180	4,500 00	250 00	76 70	1 47
Washington	174	25,000 00	1,200 00	77 66	1 49
Wayne	195	27,000 00	.....	80 60	1 55
Westchester	165	60,000 00	1,500 00	59 86	1 15
Wyoming	268	24,000 00	400 00	75 92	1 46
Yates	185	12,000 00	150 00	105 04	2 02
Total	8,111	$1,860,190 18	$30,799 00	.....	.....

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TABLE XIII, *showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending November* 30, 1871.

NAME.	Number in the alms-house Dec. 1st, 1870.	Received during the year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house,	2,556	6,499	132	9,187	35,658	44,845
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	51	47	4	102	118	220
New York city alms-house.....	6,141	21,927	567	28,635	*4,970	33,605
Oswego city alms-house.....	48	45	1	94	35	129
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	69	982	5	1,056	681	1,737
Utica city alms-house and hospital	12	200	....	212	.....	212
Total	8,877	29,700	709	39,286	41,462	80,748

* Families.

TABLE XIII—(*Concluded*).

NAME.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING DEC. 1, 1871.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house....	5,937	....	123	700	1,150	1,277	2,427
Newburgh city and town alms-house...	36	....	....	6	37	23	60
New York city alms-house.....	19,610	180	145	2,823	2,864	3,013	5,877
Oswego city alms-house.....	26	....	5	4	43	16	59
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	985	...	...	8	36	27	63
Utica city alms-house and hospital	183	....	2	13	13	1	14
Total.....	26,777	180	275	3,554	4,143	4,357	8,500

TABLE XIV, *showing the condition of the persons supported in the city alms-houses, as far as stated in the reports.*

NAME.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under sixteen years of age.	All others.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house,	1,041	50	29	6	81	963	6,997	9,187
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	15	2	1	.	1	7	76	102
New York city alms-house	2,074	174	179	11	302	.....	25,895	28,635
Oswego city alms-house	2	8	1	1	4	10	68	94
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.	29	4	3	..	....	12	1,008	1,056
Utica city alms-house and hospital	2	....	1	..	....	12	197	212
Total	3,163	238	214	18	388	1,024	34,241	39,286

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TABLE XV, *showing the condition of the persons remaining in the city alms-houses December 1st, 1871, as far as given.*

NAME.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under sixteen years of age.	All others.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house,	718	34	19	6	72	440	1,133	2,427
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	14	2	....	..	1	5	38	60
New York city alms house....	1,418	146	101	5	123	.. ..	4,084	5,877
Oswego city alms-house	.....	4	1	1	1	7	45	59
Poughkeepsie alms-house	18	3	1	..	...	4	37	63
Utica city alms-house and hospital	.....	....	1	..	....	.....	13	14
Total	2,168	189	123	12	197	456	5,355	8,500

TABLE XVI. — *Causes of pauperism of the persons supported, as far as shown by the reports.*

NAME.	Total.	Intemperance.		Debauchery.	Idleness.	Vagrancy.	Lunacy.	Idiocy.	Blindness.	Deaf-mutes.
		Direct.	Indirect.							
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house..	9,187	902	634	217	181	....	1,041	50	29	6
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	112	26	....	7	..	6	15	2	1	...
New York city alms-house	28,635	....	....	..	..	686	2,074	174	179	11
Oswego city alms-house..... ...	94	13	17	..	..	1	2	8	1	1
Poughkeepsie alms-house	1,056	16	3	27	1	822	29	4	3	...
Utica city alms house and hospital	212	....	....	..	..	....	2	..	1	...
Total.....	39,286	957	654	251	182	1,515	3,163	238	214	18

TABLE XVI — (*Concluded*).

NAME.	Sickness.	Lameness.	Decrepitude.	Old age.	Indigency.	Orphanage.	Bastardy.	Not reported.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house...	2,117	83	....	392	1,369	114	173	1,879
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	18	7	5	6	4	....	5	.....
New York city alms-house.....	17,838	84	18	245	5,254	116	43	1,913
Oswego city alms-house	10	3	....	10	.....	....	1	27
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	11	6	7	2	.....	1	4	119
Utica city alms-house and hospital.....	155	15	12	25	.....	1	1	.....
Total	20,149	198	42	681	6,627	232	227	3,938

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TABLE XVII, *showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year.*

NAME.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPORTED.			Native.	Foreign.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	3,379	5,808	9,187	3,177	6,010
Newburgh city and town alms-house	63	39	102	57	45
New York city alms-house	14,997	13,638	28,635	10,031	18,604
Oswego city alms-house	65	29	94	32	62
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	907	149	1,056	219	837
Utica city alms-house and hospital	86	126	212	86	126
Total	19,497	19,789	39,286	13,602	25,684

TABLE XVIII. — *Amount expended for support and relief during the year.*

NAME.	For support in the alms-houses.	For temporary relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	$363,432 80	$107,621 91	$471,054 71
Newburgh city and town alms-house	9,263 73	895 86	10,159 59
New York city alms-house	690,987 53	123,732 60	814,720 13
Oswego city alms-house	4,081 51	1,360 50	5,442 01
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	13,115 75	2,220 04	15,335 79
Utica city alms-house and hospital	7,417 13	.....	7,417 13
Total	$1,088,298 45	$235,830 91	$1,324,129 36

TABLE XIX, *showing the value of the alms-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and expense of supporting each person.*

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the alms-house.	Estimated value of alms-house establishments.	Value of labor of inmates.	Yearly sum expended for the support of each person.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	70	$1,200,000 00	$1,400	$150 18	$2 90
Newburgh city and town alms-house	75	50,000 00	600	.....	.....
New York city alms-house	.....	2,695,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Oswego city alms-house	136	45,000 00	500	58 00	1 11
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	16	80,000 00	200	192 88	3 70
Utica city alms-house and hospital	6	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Total	303	$4,110,000 00	$2,700	.....	.....

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TABLE XX.

Showing the special appropriations to Orphan Asylums, Homes for the Friendless, and certain other charitable institutions, made by the Legislature at the session commencing January 3d, and ending April 21st, 1871.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS, ETC.	Location.	Amount.
Academy of the Sacred Heart	Albany	$5,000
Albany Guardian Society and Home for Friendless	Albany	1,500
Association for Befriending Children	New York city	5,000
Association for the Old Ladies' Home	Poughkeepsie	1,875
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge	Buffalo	750
Brooklyn Industrial School Association	Brooklyn, E. D.	750
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	Buffalo	2,000
Cary Collegiate Seminary	Oakfield	3,750
Catholic Reformatory	Buffalo	5,000
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children	Auburn	1,500
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm	New York city	10,000
Children's Fold	New York city	1,000
Children's Home Society (Day Home)	Troy	5,000
Christian Brothers' Academy	Albany	3,750
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island	Brooklyn	5,000
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy	Brooklyn	5,000
De La Salle Institute	New York city	1,500
Dorcas Society	Peekskill	1,000
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home	Buffalo	5,000
Female Charitable Society	Rochester	750
Hebrew Benevolent Society	Albany	500
Hebrew Benevolent Society	Brooklyn, E. D.	500
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor	Brooklyn, E. D.	10,000
Home for the Friendless	Auburn	2,000
Home for the Friendless	Rochester	1,000
Home for the Friendless	Schenectady	1,875
Home for the Homeless	Utica	3,000
House for Idle and Truant Children	Rochester	3,000
House of Mercy	New York city	10,000
House of Rest for Consumptives	Tremont	2,500
House of Shelter	Albany	3,750
House of the Good Shepherd	Brooklyn	11,250
House of the Good Shepherd	Haverstraw	15,000
House of the Good Shepherd	New York city	10,000
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	Hudson	5,000
Indian Mission School	Allegany Reservation	300
Ingleside Home	Buffalo	7,500
Institute for Destitute Children	Greenbush	500
James Street Industrial School	New York city	5,000
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum	Watertown	1,500
Ladies' Union Benevolent Society	Ithaca	10,000
Le Conteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum	Buffalo	1,500
Mariners' Family Industrial Society	New York city	7,500
Mission and Industrial School Association	New York city	15,000
New York Juvenile Guardian Society	New York city	10,000
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society	New York city	3,000
New York Seaman's Association	New York city	10,000
North Sixth Street Parochial School	Brooklyn	750
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum	Syracuse	2,225
Ontario County Orphan Asylum	Canandaigua	3,000
Orphan Asylum Society	Brooklyn	7,500
Oswego Orphan Asylum	Oswego	5,000
Patriot Orphan Home	Flushing	2,000
Pitt Street Industrial School	New York city	2,250
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for Friendless	Poughkeepsie	3,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	Troy	3,750
Rochester Industrial School	Rochester	3,000
Rochester Orphan Asylum	Rochester	7,500
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society	Brooklyn	10,000
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society	New York city	17,500
Sailors' Home	Tonawanda	500
Sisters of Charity	Rondout	6,000
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick	New York city	5,000
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children	Brooklyn	1,000
Society for the Protec'n of Dest Roman Catholic Children	New York city	5,000
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen	Snug Harbor	1,500
Southern Tier Orphan Home	Elmira	5,000
St. Ann's Reformatory School	Brooklyn	5,000
St. Bonaventure's College and Sisters of Charity	Allegany	7,500
St. Francis' German Charity School	Albany	2,250
St. John's College	Brooklyn	2,500
St. Joseph's Church Parochial School	Brooklyn	5,000

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TABLE XX—(*Concluded*).

ORPHAN ASYLUMS, ETC.	Location.	Amount.
St. Joseph's German-American Industrial School	Manhattanville, N.Y. City,	$3,000
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Rochester	1,000
St. Joseph's Home for Old and Indigent Ladies	New York city	3,000
St. Joseph's Institute	New York city	2,250
St. Luke's Home	Utica	3,000
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum	Rochester	7,500
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum and Academy	Canandaigua	3,750
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Dunkirk	3,750
St. Mary's Reformatory School	Brooklyn	2,250
St. Mary's School for Girls	Albany	750
St. Michael's Female Free School	Flushing	1,875
St. Michael's Male Free School	Flushing	1,875
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum	Rochester	1,000
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	Newburgh	5,000
St. Patrick's Parochial School	Brooklyn	375
St. Peter and St. Paul's School	Brooklyn, E. D.	750
St. Peter's Institute	New York city	1,500
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum	Syracuse	2,225
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum	Buffalo	5,000
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum	Troy	1,000
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum	Utica	11,250
Susquehanha Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children	Binghamton	20,000
Syracuse Home Association	Syracuse	1,500
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children,	Versailles	8,500
Troy Orphan Asylum	Troy	3,750
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum Association	Troy	5,000
Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers	New York city	7,500
Ursuline Convent	East Morrisania	3,000
Utica Orphan Asylum	Utica	3,000
Wayside Industrial Home	New York city	1,000
Women's Aid Society and Home for Training Girls	New York city	3,750
Working Women's Protective Union	New York city	11,250
Young Ladies' Institute	Auburn	3,000
Total		$474,500

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TABLE XXI.

Showing the special appropriations to Hospitals made by the Legislature at the session commencing January 3d, and ending April 21st, 1871.

HOSPITALS.	Location.	Amount.
Albany Hospital	Albany	$5,000
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital	Brooklyn	10,000
Buffalo General Hospital	Buffalo	7,500
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity	Buffalo	7,500
Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Woman's Institute	New York city	7,500
Hahnemann Hospital	New York city	22,500
Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum	Brooklyn	2,250
Long Island College Hospital	Brooklyn	3,750
Mount Sinai Hospital	New York city	5,000
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	New York city	1,500
New York Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer	New York city	1,125
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute	New York city	2,000
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	New York city	2,500
New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System	New York city	3,000
Nursery and Child's Hospital	Richmond county,	18,750
Providence Lunatic Asylum	Buffalo	1,125
Rochester City Hospital	Rochester	15,000
Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled	New York city	3,750
S. R. Smith Infirmary	Richmond county,	750
St. Barnabas' Hospital	Poughkeepsie	800
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home	Utica	3,000
St. Francis' Hospital	New York city	7,500
St. John's Riverside Hospital	Yonkers	5,250
St. Joseph's Hospital	Syracuse	7,500
St. Mary's Female Hospital	Brooklyn	5,000
St. Mary's Hospital	Rochester	7,500
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital	Buffalo	1,875
St. Peter's Hospital	Albany	5,000
St. Peter's Hospital	Brooklyn	3,000
St. Vincent's Hospital	New York city	5,000
Troy Hospital	Troy	10,000
Women's Hospital of the State of New York	New York city	3,750
Total		$179,425

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TABLE XXII.

Showing the special appropriations to Dispensaries made by the Legislature, at the session commencing January 3d, and ending April 21st, 1871.

DISPENSARIES.	Location.	Amount.
Albany City Dispensary	Albany	$6,000
Albany Hospital Dispensary	Albany	1,000
Bond St. Homœopathic Dispensary and Tompkins Square Branch,	New York city	2,500
Brooklyn City Dispensary	Brooklyn	700
Brooklyn Dispensary	Brooklyn	750
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	Brooklyn	750
Brooklyn Orthopœdic Infirmary	Brooklyn	375
Buffalo City Dispensary	Buffalo	500
Buffalo Free Medical Dispensary	Buffalo	375
Buffalo Homœopathic Dispensary	Buffalo	565
Central Dispensary	New York city	3,750
Demilt Dispensary	New York city	2,500
Dispensary of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital	Brooklyn	1,000
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital	Brooklyn	500
Dispensary of the N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women,	New York city	500
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital	Troy	500
Eastern Dispensary	New York city	1,000
Eclectic Medical Dispensary	New York city	2,500
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary	Brooklyn	500
German-American Dispensary	New York city	600
German Dispensary	New York city	600
German Medical Society	Williamsburgh	225
Harlem Dispensary	New York city	1,000
Hoffman Dispensary	New York city	1,500
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary	New York city	1,000
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry	New York city	3,750
Manhattan Dispensary	New York city	3,000
Manhattanville Dispensary	New York city	1,500
Morrisania Homœopathic Dispensary	Morrisania	500
New York Dispensary	New York city	10,000
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	New York city	5,000
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest	New York city	2,250
New York Dispensary for Treatment of Cancer	New York city	1,000
New York Homœopathic Dispensary	New York city	2,000
New York Infirmary Dispensary	New York city	500
North-eastern Dispensary	New York city	1,500
North-eastern Homœopathic Dispensary	New York city	2,250
North-eastern Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary	New York city	1,125
Northern Dispensary	New York city	5,000
Orthopœdic Dispensary	New York city	5,000
Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Dispensary	Poughkeepsie	800
St. Peter's Dispensary	Brooklyn	500
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary	Albany	750
Western Dispensary for Women and Children	New York city	750
Western Homœopathic Dispensary	New York city	1,875
Western Homœopathic Dispensary for Women and Children	New York city	375
Williamsburgh Dispensary	Williamsburgh	1,000
Yorkville Dispensary	New York city	1,000
Total		$83,765

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TABLE XXIII.

Showing the estimated value of property of all kinds held by Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless receiving State aid, and their indebtedness at the close of the year ending September 30, 1871.

NAME.	Real estate.	Personal estate.	Total.	Indebtedness.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	$32,249 77	$8,500 00	$40,749 77			
Albany Orphan Asylum	20,000 00	68,700 00	88,700 00			
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	100,000 00	10,000 00	110,000 00			
Association for Befriending Children, New York		2,000 00	2,000 00			
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York	70,000 00	285,475 00	355,475 00			
Association of the Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	30,000 00	21,000 00	51,000 00			
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	16,000 00	4,500 00	20,500 00	$4,000 00	$500 00	$4,500 00
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	75,000 00	9,225 00	84,225 00	2,200 00	800 00	3,000 00
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District	31,000 00	6,700 00	37,700 00	15,125 00	181 56	15,306 56
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	21,617 61	20,898 73	42,516 34			
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	40,000 00	7,059 98	47,059 98			
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	100,000 00		100,000 00			
*Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo						
Children's Aid Society, New York	68,000 00	236,500 00	304,500 00			
Children's Fold, New York		1,000 00	1,000 00		246 87	246 87
Children's Friend Society, Albany	3,500 00	3,850 00	7,350 00			
Children's Home Society (Day Home), Troy	7,000 00	14,900 00	21,900 00			
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	87,000 00	34,100 00	121,100 00			
Colored Home, New York	40,000 00	40,700 00	80,700 00			
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York	201,743 25	141,550 00	343,293 25			
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	131,650 00	8,000 00	139,650 00	57,422 38	10,664 00	68,086 38
Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, Bath	111,374 77	153,772 23	265,147 00			
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	23,000 00	7,150 00	30,150 00	3,000 00		3,000 00
Female Charitable Society, Rochester		2,700 00	2,700 00			
Five Points House of Industry, New York	230,000 00	24,100 00	254,100 00	70,000 00	9,521 58	79,521 58
Five Points Mission, New York	85,000 00	2,500 00	87,500 00			
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society, New York	200,000 00	53,700 00	253,700 00			
Home for Homeless Girls, New York		3,000 00	3,000 00			
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	82,000 00	6,000 00	88,000 00	22,500 00	30,000 00	52,500 00
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	8,285 00	800 00	9,085 00			
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	10,000 00	2,000 00	12,000 00			
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	13,656 04	14,746 92	28,402 96			
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	21,000 00	5,225 00	26,225 00			
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	3,000 00	1,500 00	4,500 00	700 00	80 16	780 16
Home for the Homeless, Utica	30,000 00	3,500 00	33,500 00		400 00	400 00
House for Idle and Truant Children, Rochester	25,000 00	2,000 00	27,000 00			
House of Mercy, New York	95,000 00	40,000 00	135,000 00			

* No report furnished.

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House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont	.....	8,700 00	8,700 00	.....	500 00	500 00
House of Shelter, Albany	4,500 00	800 00	5,300 00	750 00	.....	750 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	30,000 00	3,000 00	33,000 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Haverstraw	14,000 00	1,000 00	15,000 00	5,000 00	5,631 90	10,631 90
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	393,000 00	30,000 00	423,000 00	38,000 00	4,000 00	42,000 00
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	12,000 00	2,500 00	14,500 00	4,250 59	2,869 25	7,119 84
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	7,000 00	29,282 73	36,282 73	.....	.....	.....
Ingleside Home, Buffalo	25,100 00	1,000 00	26,100 00	.....	2,108 73	2,108 73
Institute of Mercy for the Protection of Destitute Girls, Greenbush	22,000 00	5,500 00	27,500 00	321 00	500 00	821 00
Institution of Mercy (E. Houston street), New York	70,000 00	10,000 00	80,000 00	.....	3,038 64	3,038 64
Institution of Mercy (81st street), New York	180,000 00	8,220 47	188,220 47	50,000 00	6,285 72	56,285 72
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	14,000 00	6,258 36	20,258 36	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Union Aid Society, New York	65,000 00	21,250 00	86,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Union Benevolent Society, Ithaca	.....	75 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Union Relief Society, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Conteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	39,000 00	5,000 00	44,000 00	7,000 00	5,000 00	12,000 00
New York Catholic Protectory	678,278 17	85,009 70	763,287 87	229,000 00	16,223 57	245,223 57
New York Foundling Asylum	97,564 22	107,500 00	205,064 22	.....	3,459 24	3,459 24
New York Juvenile Asylum	400,000 00	32,000 00	432,000 00	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
New York Juvenile Guardian Society	35,000 00	2,700 00	37,700 00	23,000 00	10,574 00	33,574 00
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society	100,000 00	37,000 00	137,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Seamen's Association	70,000 00	.....	70,000 00	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	51,000 00	10,000 00	61,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum	21,035 00	33,034 59	54,069 59	.....	.....	.....
Ontario County Orphan Asylum	17,500 00	9,800 00	27,300 00	4,000 00	620 00	4,620 00
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	163,542 25	32,250 00	195,792 25	7,500 00	10,423 54	17,923 54
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	325,000 00	249,160 00	574,160 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Eastern District	34,000 00	20,974 66	54,974 66	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	80,000 00	75,200 00	155,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	5,000 00	350 00	5,350 00	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00
Oswego Orphan Asylum	20,000 00	16,526 92	36,526 92	.....	.....	.....
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing	19,000 00	23,000 00	42,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	25,500 00	22,746 17	48,246 17	.....	.....	.....
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	22,500 00	21,500 00	24,000 00	5,000 00	2,940 00	7,940 00
Rochester Industrial School	10,100 00	7,300 00	17,400 00	200 00	.....	200 00
Rochester Orphan Asylum	35,000 00	13,500 00	48,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	438,000 00	15,000 00	453,000 00	55,000 00	238 63	55,238 63
Sheltering Arm, New York	85,000 00	5,000 00	90,000 00	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick (Asylum), New York	60,000 00	2,000 00	62,000 00	17,000 00	.....	17,000 00
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	30,000 00	1,200 00	31,200 00	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	15,000 00	9,200 00	24,200 00	11,000 00	7,000 00	18,000 00
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Snug Harbor	.....	19,100 00	19,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Half-orphan and Destitute Children, New York	90,000 00	23,500 00	113,500 00	800 00	.....	800 00
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	12,550 00	3,350 00	15,900 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Barnabas' House, New York	25,000 00	1,500 00	26,500 00	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	118,000 00	25,740 00	143,740 00	2,000 00	2,730 00	4,730 00
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	30,000 00	500 00	30,500 00	2,800 00	.....	2,800 00

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TABLE XXIII—(*Concluded*).

NAME.	Real estate.	Personal estate.	Total.	Indebtedness. Real.	Indebtedness. Personal.	Indebtedness. Total.
St. Joseph's Home for Old and Indigent Ladies, New York	$32,000 00	$800 00	$32,800 00	.....	$6,000 00	$6,000 00
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	30,500 00	3,168 00	33,668 00	$6,064 86	3,174 79	9,239 85
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	25,000 00	5,000 00	30,000 00	6,000 00	1,070 00	7,070 00
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	2,500 00	900 00	3,400 00	.....	50 00	50 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton	30,000 00	5,000 00	35,000 00	9,500 00	.....	9,500 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	4,750 00	1,300 00	6,050 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00	.....	518 77	518 77
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh	18,000 00	1,500 00	19,500 00	8,000 00	1,300 00	9,300 00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	800 00	.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	60,000 00	3,000 00	63,000 00	54,500 00	20,666 99	75,166 99
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia	12,000 00	4,500 00	16,500 00	6,500 00	230 00	6,730 00
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	37,000 00	3,000 00	40,000 00	2,000 00	1,311 04	3,311 04
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	120,000 00	10,000 00	130,000 00	55,000 00	.....	55,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	78,116 00	6,000 00	84,116 00	55,142 71	1,649 08	56,791 79
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	25,000 00	500 00	25,500 00	4,000 00	3,888 44	7,888 44
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	17,900 00	1,000 00	18,900 00	2,800 00	.....	2,800 00
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	16,700 00	2,075 00	18,775 00	3,204 00	198 35	3,402 35
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	28,000 00	2,400 00	30,400 00	.....	5,099 09	5,099 09
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica	75,000 00	5,000 00	80,000 00	55,177 67	44,768 89	59,354 56
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Bingham'n,	19,000 00	2,833 21	21,833 21	19,000 00	4,500 00	23,500 00
Syracuse Home Association	50,000 00	13,850 00	63,850 00	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	12,200 00	3,200 00	15,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum	40,000 00	24,000 00	64,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	115,000 00	5,000 00	120,000 00	20,550 00	7,455 80	30,005 80
Union Home and School for the Education of the Children of our Volunteers, N. Y.,	80,369 97	27,000 00	107,369 97	24,000 00	11,500 00	25,500 00
Utica Orphan Asylum	30,000 00	72,660 50	102,660 50	.....	.....	.....
Total	$6,933,082 05	$2,456,457 79	$9,389,539 84	$1,031,509 21	$272,318 50	$1,303,827 71

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TABLE XXIV.

Showing the receipts of Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless aided by the State, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

NAME.	Cash on hand October 1st, 1870.	For interest and dividends on investments.	From the State, under Laws of 1870.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities and villages.	By donations and voluntary contributions.	For support of orphans, children and destitute persons.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless,	$419 04	$269 40	$163 35	.....	.....	$1,894 53	$1,960 37	.....	$4,706 69
Albany Orphan Asylum	2,436 45	4,406 22	992 07	$5,851 29	.....	256 70	1,417 14	$136 30	15,496 17
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	2,402 64	345 91	1,899 52	.....	$16,000 00	17,197 25	.....	.....	37,845 32
Association for Befriending Children, New York	1,427 08	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	6,383 61	.....	.....	10,810 69
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York	55,414 64	18,797 30	923 24	.....	.....	1,286 00	.....	18,303 21	94,724 39
Association of the Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	169 87	.....	307 30	.....	.....	2,580 06	1,149 78	4,294 31	8,501 32
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	3,447 08	460 00	1,116 08	.....	.....	7,153 07	2,784 67	7,425 63	22,386 53
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern Dist.	1,321 45	746 92	442 76	.....	.....	2,997 11	548 50	6,890 03	12,946 77
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	2,192 85	1,551 31	399 20	.....	.....	4,303 88	1,326 93	200 00	9,974 17
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	159 34	.....	1,284 62	2,000 00	.....	1,416 30	431 91	.....	5,292 17
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	4,961 30	1,036 73	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,178 90	.....	11,727 71	37,904 64
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York	595 51	12,436 04	5,417 36	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	125,847 20	194,296 11
Children's Fold, New York	.....	.....	810 91	.....	.....	3,054 30	367 00	73 00	3,805 20
Children's Friend Society, Albany	1,899 78	251 30	461 67	.....	.....	532 53	.....	1,220 00	4,365 28
Children's Home Society (Day Home), Troy	18 74	785 75	2,498 65	.....	100 00	5,231 43	35 00	232 94	8,902 51
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	8,861 33	2,575 75	741 36	.....	638 77	17,494 93	436 45	12,600 00	43,348 59
Colored Home, New York	3,260 83	2,908 06	2,602 32	.....	16,137 15	2,562 18	.....	.....	27,470 54
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York	3,321 13	7,486 17	5,000 46	6,570 00	2,139 11	4,023 57	2,100 10	40,062 00	70,702 54
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	.....	.....	6,225 65	.....	.....	6,170 80	.....	15,718 22	28,114 67
Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, Bath	2,742 76	10,913 71	1,046 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,220 18	23,923 20
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo,	173 92	1,893 90	3,830 40	1,000 00	654 11	3,498 55	.....	3,051 54	14,102 42
Female Charitable Society, Rochester	298 13	123 47	.....	.....	.....	1,989 46	.....	15 32	2,426 38
Five Points House of Industry, New York	.....	946 35	2,355 73	.....	2,000 00	26,559 62	.....	2,516 51	34,378 21
Five Points Mission, New York	3,762 95	300 00	2,849 58	.....	8,928 69	11,653 48	.....	.....	27,494 70
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society, New York	.....	4,573 18	1,771 95	.....	.....	48,320 62	.....	.....	54,665 75
Home for Homeless Girls, New York	800 00	1,197 44	348 22	.....	.....	4,531 63	.....	770 90	7,648 19

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TABLE XXIV — (*Continued*).

NAME.	Cash on hand Oct. 1st, 1870.	For interest and dividends on investments.	From State under Laws of 1870.	From appropriations by board of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities and villages.	By donations and voluntary contributions.	For support of orphans, children and destitute persons.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	$194 35	.....	$750 08	.....	.....	$24,832 00	.....	.....	$25,776 43
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	1,154 15	$111 02	1,821 48	$300 00	.....	965 57	$1,327 52	$38 51	5,718 25
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	1,267 70	81 16	32 30	.....	.....	594 68	35 00	1,036 27	3,047 11
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	1,149 04	945 82	1,153 88	.....	.....	1,972 36	563 70	200 00	5,984 80
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	4,750 42	701 93	160 14	.....	.....	1,308 25	2,258 48	1,956 68	11,135 90
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	427 04	80 00	206 13	.....	$41 52	844 02	.....	.....	1,598 71
Home for the Homeless, Utica	6,545 84	57 70	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,860 25	12,613 27	27,077 06
House for Idle and Truant Children, Rochester	.....	.....	6,681 68	.....	15,886 10	.....	.....	4,897 95	27,465 73
House of Mercy, New York	425 76	1,409 13	383 43	.....	8,733 95	.....	.....	13,113 75	24,066 02
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	10,247 97	.....	4,000 00	14,247 97
House of Shelter, Albany	94 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,263 88	21 00	.....	2,378 88
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	10,480 84	7,928 01	727 33	.....	.....	1,807 42	.....	6,643 28	27,586 88
House of the Good Shepherd, Haverstraw	4 55	.....	2,516 67	.....	.....	2,827 40	1,529 95	5,195 77	12,074 34
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	28,000 00	1,256 49	4,485 30	48,142 39	.....	24,205 57	2,621 00	25,146 97	133,857 72
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	55 76	.....	2,096 08	.....	.....	814 68	2,064 23	414 00	5,444 75
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	8,101 86	2,050 75	1,664 97	500 00	.....	2,122 07	1,812 75	864 02	17,116 42
Ingleside Home, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	309 00	.....	1,901 63	.....	896 66	3,107 29
Institute of Mercy for the Protection of Destitute Girls, Greenbush	58 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	46 65	1,201 00	4,305 65
Institution of Mercy (E. Houston street), New York	1,290 87	.....	333 28	.....	5,000 00	1,360 08	.....	4,656 44	12,640 67
Institution of Mercy (81st street), New York	63 46	.....	1,046 96	.....	.....	1,227 45	2,413 00	12,581 79	17,332 66
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	2,085 56	467 58	2,163 53	.....	.....	10 00	92 00	603 42	5,422 09
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady	369 01	.....	206 12	.....	.....	965 62	.....	.....	1,540 75
Ladies' Union Aid Society, New York	7,906 69	908 61	900 25	.....	.....	5,524 38	.....	15,067 28	30,307 21
Ladies' Union Benevolent Society, Ithaca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 28	.....	.....	337 28
Ladies' Union Relief Society, New York	6,716 13	161 88	869 96	.....	10,000 00	900 76	5,646 00	194 00	24,488 73
Le Conteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asy'm, Buffalo	15 72	.....	256 06	.....	.....	714 60	2,841 00	12,085 00	15,912 38
New York Catholic Protectory	71 68	846 67	61,973 22	141,051 02	.....	8,264 12	1,454 67	34,694 12	248,355 50
New York Foundling Asylum	8,708 65	3,437 12	100,000 00	.....	39,084 69	118,253 43	74 50	240 00	269,798 39
New York Juvenile Asylum	1,065 81	1,395 99	.....	66,765 76	7,806 32	10,134 66	.....	28,522 26	115,089 90
New York Juvenile Guardian Society	154 36	.....	12,135 35	.....	.....	6,329 50	.....	8,699 09	27,163 94
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society	1,829 40	2,520 00	307 31	2,000 00	.....	1,842 92	1,447 26	1,131 12	11,078 01
New York Seamen's Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500 00	.....	.....	6,500 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	.....	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,180 29	89,180 29
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum	100 47	2,751 75	3,805 37	2,050 26	.....	.....	135 00	4,450 00	13,292 85

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Ontario County Orphan Asylum	122 42	479 64	6,116 79	1,000 00	.....	7,134 21	1,219 68	556 91	16,629 65
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	9,957 79	2,911 18	11,547 67	.....	1,745 98	35,895 77	2,442 75	45,475 78	109,976 92
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	1,415 90	14,450 00	1,720 03	.....	.....	2,775 57	.....	9,300 23	29,661 73
Orphans' Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Eastern District	.....	1,271 09	560 68	.....	.....	1,850 87	151 74	2,442 32	6,276 70
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	313 29	4,079 77	1,517 36	.....	.....	11,387 83	3,634 20	13,235 28	34,167 73
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	532 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 07	.....	.....	697 61
Oswego Orphan Asylum	4,193 85	661 95	6,279 38	1,884 22	300 00	15 00	12 50	.....	13,346 90
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing	3,547 38	1,368 37	2,067 00	3,000 00	.....	1,858 87	96 00	.....	11,937 62
Poughkeepsie Orphan House & Home for the Friendless	613 35	1,058 01	2,262 75	700 00	.....	2,750 00	.....	1,403 81	8,787 92
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	682 77	62 15	107 10	.....	.....	1,881 64	1,438 77	185 23	4,357 66
Rochester Industrial School	669 81	94 64	844 73	.....	.....	1,757 31	122 00	70 11	3,558 60
Rochester Orphan Asylum	154 54	242 50	504 50	500 14	1,420 78	2,481 86	925 90	502 74	6,732 96
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	6,284 17	1,952 20	10,346 90	.....	9,432 95	56,516 72	.....	17,099 01	101,631 95
Sheltering Arms, New York	422 27	77 00	1,244 57	.....	.....	12,867 12	1,865 86	6,362 71	22,839 53
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick (Asylum), New York	3,000 00	.....	1,406 00	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,406 00
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	2 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,145 90	336 00	.....	25,484 37
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	10 59	.....	3,982 12	3,571 56	162 43	70 00	3,998 61	372 00	12,167 31
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Snug Harbor	3,950 14	1,117 20	481 20	5,000 00	.....	5,045 37	990 50	194 13	16,758 54
Society for the Relief of Half-orphan and Destitute Children, New York	.....	1,165 62	2,299 72	2,136 99	.....	4,500 00	4,089 12	5,125 00	19,316 45
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira	640 50	140 00	5,646 20	300 00	.....	1,306 07	644 81	.....	8,677 58
St. Barnabas' House, New York	48 38	.....	771 99	.....	.....	4,956 42	.....	1,304 99	7,081 78
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	346 30	.....	647 39	3,014 28	.....	3,394 73	454 70	200 70	7,711 80
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	6,473 53	5,376 97	1,989 22	5,000 00	.....	2,974 93	3,392 40	238 34	25,445 39
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	906 86	.....	109 20	52 00	1,282 29	792 19	89 00	5,427 35	8,658 89
St. Joseph's Home for Old and Indigent Ladies, N. Y.	469 58	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	4,378 91	.....	6,594 00	14,442 49
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	64 50	.....	479 76	491 00	165 53	2,638 39	511 00	4,544 00	8,894 18
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	150 45	.....	638 60	231 28	3,913 31	230 00	568 75	6,418 70	12,151 09
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	86 00	.....	380 00	.....	.....	38 16	258 75	1,350 00	2,112 91
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton	.....	.....	106 00	.....	.....	310 00	1,200 00	920 00	2,536 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	125 00	.....	1,189 45	.....	511 00	260 70	262 33	1,600 00	3,948 48
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	600 12	.....	468 50	529 25	1,505 00	120 00	1,375 50	1,719 78	6,318 15
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh	.....	.....	6,216 00	.....	.....	800 00	300 00	500 00	7,816 00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Assoc'n, Rondout	1,520 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,089 15	.....	.....	2,609 67
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	.....	1,363 22	.....	.....	1,745 40	2,838 75	4,593 19	10,540 56
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia	.....	.....	1,151 29	.....	.....	90 72	50 00	.....	1,292 01
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	.....	4,316 41	1,989 67	1,887 17	3,678 61	1,614 55	598 28	14,084 69
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	4,630 72	146 45	1,524 04	.....	.....	2,607 57	9,552 35	3,714 31	22,175 44
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	7 00	206 28	872 16	7,081 71	.....	414 91	875 48	1,404 02	10,861 56
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	97 67	.....	1,771 90	.....	.....	1,033 50	5,591 66	1,449 06	9,943 79
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	470 69	.....	2,014 05	1,319 60	3,051 22	726 88	3,464 05	2,191 94	13,237 83

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TABLE XXIV—(*Concluded*).

NAME.	Cash on hand October 1st, 1870.	For interest and dividends on investments.	From the State, under Laws of 1870.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities and villages.	By donations and voluntary contributions.	For support of orphans, children and destitute persons.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	$15 00	.....	$315 84	.....	.....	$505 95	$1,132 25	$3,171 22	$5,240 26
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	120 63	.....	1,227 59	$11,190 21	.....	103 50	872 30	2,518 51	16,022 74
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica	500 00	.....	741 19	2,983 44	$675 48	1,630 80	2,358 43	1,123 66	10,013 00
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton	1,448 24	.....	5,762 02	4,555 34	.....	458 45	198 20	3,500 00	15,922 25
Syracuse Home Association	3,933 94	$900 80	970 34	748 84	.....	6,604 23	.....	565 05	13,723 20
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	.....	.....	7,682 21	.....	.....	98 25	.....	1,360 57	9,141 03
Troy Orphan Asylum	156 14	767 64	5,580 04	2,049 76	2,288 62	816 13	971 70	6,580 07	19,210 10
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	46 75	.....	6,378 21	.....	.....	12,059 64	10,823 41	.....	29,308 01
Union Home and School for the Education of the Children of our Volunteers, New York	499 65	1,842 46	2,248 27	18,719 58	.....	1,672 32	.....	29,170 20	54,152 48
Utica Orphan Asylum	494 38	4,380 34	768 23	1,411 60	.....	403 09	1,099 45	3 50	8,560 59
Total	$266,481 75	$141,308 76	$419,627 93	$361,637 49	$207,490 17	$485,196 29	$125,843 97	$707,771 48	$2,716,357 84

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TABLE XXV.

Showing the expenditures of Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless aided by the State, for the year ending September 30th, 1871.

NAME.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal.	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest.	For other indebtedness existing Oct. 1, 1870.	For salaries and wages of officers, teachers and other employes.	For provisions and supplies.	For insurance and repairs and improvement of the buildings and premises.	For investment.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	.....	.....	.....	$734 47	$3,049 77	$423 80	.....	.....	$4,253 04
Albany Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	.....	2,181 27	6,552 96	981 98	$4,341 55	$5 42	14,063 18
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	.....	.....	.....	17,061 59	.....	1,859 58	.....	13,274 73	32,195 90
Association for Befriending Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	807 95	4,280 70	447 85	.....	2,667 00	8,203 50
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York	.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	10,182 75	1,627 99	51,000 00	11,066 20	75,476 44
Association of the Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	$3,148 71	$205 28	$400 00	116 81	2,712 50	994 98	.....	839 50	8,417 78
Brooklyn Ind. Sch'l Assoc'n, & Home for Dest. Children,	.....	.....	.....	3,668 27	8,503 69	2,352 40	.....	4,506 43	19,030 79
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern Dist.	6,150 00	756 24	476 00	778 38	1,787 81	940 50	216 77	346 09	11,451 79
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,734 31	.....	2,020 47	.....	8,754 78
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	.....	.....	.....	776 50	4,134 59	374 23	.....	.....	5,285 32
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	.....	.....	.....	324 00	.....	.....	200 00	10 00	534 00
Charity Foundation of the Prot. Epis. Church, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,415 06	193,415 06
Children's Fold, New York	.....	.....	246 87	750 46	1,821 20	21 91	.....	489 49	4,029 93
Children's Friend Society, Albany	.....	.....	.....	1,783 39	1,093 58	220 41	.....	600 00	3,697 38
Children's Home Society (Day Home), Troy	.....	.....	.....	400 00	1,177 01	225 50	7,000 00	.....	8,902 51
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	11,500 00	.....	.....	1,876 51	6,231 88	1,202 00	15,500 00	502 00	36,812 39
Colored Home, New York	.....	.....	.....	2,250 00	20,168 42	2,708 52	.....	.....	25,126 94
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	.....	.....	5,062 36	18,606 14	975 41	36,000 00	1,229 00	61,872 91
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	2,422 38	3,150 00	8,178 62	2,509 51	12,245 12	5,339 00	.....	4,934 01	38,778 67
Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, Bath	.....	.....	.....	1,071 68	5,364 08	9,343 18	2,000 00	4,346 88	22,128 82
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo,	3,500 00	167 05	.....	1,313 82	6,287 32	698 71	.....	628 98	12,595 88
Female Charitable Society, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,233 74	2,233 74
Five Points House of Industry, New York	.....	4,236 19	5,252 22	9,360 41	11,457 01	3,918 89	.....	9,674 07	43,899 79
Five Points Mission, New York	.....	.....	.....	9,120 45	7,040 35	281 34	.....	1,976 08	18,418 22
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	7,670 39	17,907 30	5,630 48	7,000 00	12,500 00	50,708 17
Home for Homeless Girls, New York	.....	.....	.....	1,616 00	2,643 31	6 80	3,155 14	217 76	7,639 01

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TABLE XXV—(*Continued*).

NAME.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal.	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest.	For other indebtedness existing Oct. 1, 1870.	For salaries and wages of officers, teachers and other employes.	For provisions and supplies.	For insurance and repairs and improvement of the buildings and premises.	For investment.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	$11,000 00	$1,500 00	.....	.....	$3,332 00	$250 00	.....	$9,300 00	$25,382 00
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	.....	.....	.....	$429 00	1,020 26	815 15	.....	29 98	2,293 39
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	289 25	609 84	104 98	.....	32 40	1,036 47
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	.....	.....	.....	1,162 16	2,548 57	387 36	.....	346 59	4,444 68
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	624 80	2,261 95	6,082 12	.....	153 75	9,122 62
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	328 26	842 82	.....	.....	36 58	1,207 66
Home for the Homeless, Utica	.....	.....	$6,562 72	727 65	1,519 84	5,525 74	.....	1,234 10	15,570 05
House for Idle and Truant Children, Rochester	.....	.....	15,151 49	2,178 00	3,916 74	219 50	.....	2,585 05	24,050 78
House of Mercy, New York	.....	.....	11,593 31	1,127 00	7,511 10	2,198 47	.....	853 73	23,283 61
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont	.....	.....	1,218 25	1,550 00	4,704 50	578 87	.....	1,464 50	9,516 12
House of Shelter, Albany	1,774 00	70 00	.....	500 00	600 00	70 00	.....	20 79	3,034 79
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	9,976 50	1,785 49	.....	.....	4,525 81	123 86	.....	3,725 46	20,147 12
House of the Good Shepherd, Haverstraw	500 00	175 00	54 23	486 17	4,014 70	5,739 26	.....	648 06	11,617 42
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	10,034 30	2,205 30	3,000 00	1,200 00	38,664 64	16,816 23	$50,557 10	6,089 08	128,566 65
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	1,000 00	297 50	7,557 00	1,212 00	1,932 00	225 25	.....	1,079 38	13,303 13
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	.....	.....	.....	827 00	4,015 15	600 00	2,122 07	.....	7,564 22
Ingleside Home, Buffalo	.....	.....	13 25	249 00	1,618 98	1,006 51	.....	200 00	3,087 74
Institute of Mercy for the Protection of Destitute Girls, Greenbush	300 00	21 00	729 00	359 00	1,000 00	1,553 83	.....	250 00	4,212 83
Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), New York	.....	.....	2,924 54	1,281 98	5,172 48	1,527 95	.....	1,670 72	12,577 67
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York	.....	.....	3,987 38	702 65	6,867 91	1,422 35	.....	4,277 45	17,257 74
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	.....	.....	.....	1,045 00	1,540 84	265 20	.....	130 79	2,981 83
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	641 54
Ladies' Union Aid Society, New York	.....	.....	.....	1,614 70	6,656 29	650 29	15,000 00	3,221 08	27,142 36
Ladies' Union Benevolent Society, Ithaca	.....	.....	.....	.....	321 87	.....	.....	.....	321 87
Ladies' Union Relief Society, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,419 50	.....	.....	611 87	18,032 37
Le Conteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	2,260 50	.....	2,000 00	400 00	6,600 00	600 00	.....	6,000 00	17,860 50
New York Catholic Protectory	.....	15,959 96	.....	16,114 39	114,741 72	78,091 40	.....	22,798 94	247,706 41
New York Foundling Asylum	.....	.....	104 04	45,930 28	15,695 29	691 71	107,500 00	6,312 85	176,234 17
New York Juvenile Asylum	.....	.....	.....	23,916 00	31,260 00	48,930 00	.....	6,639 75	110,745 75
New York Juvenile Guardian Society	.....	1,779 70	1,830 48	10,377 28	3,539 97	59 50	.....	9,291 53	26,878 46
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society	.....	.....	.....	1,702 91	6,849 18	147 50	.....	.....	8,699 59
New York Seamen's Association	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00	6,500 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	4,499 43	.....	.....	.....	75,820 11	80,319 54

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Onondaga County Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	4,509 33	1,824 00	5,081 35	252 55	1,500 00	81 47	13,248 70
Ontario County Orphan Asylum	.....	443 97	.....	1,133 22	1,528 43	11,449 98	500 00	422 54	15,478 14
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	525 00	.....	2,926 60	9,156 20	721 41	107,071 25	.....	120,400 46
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	.....	.....	5,968 65	19,274 83	2,130 64	.....	2,073 87	29,447 99
Orphans' Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Eastern District	2,176 95	25 50	.....	.....	1,878 58	395 74	1,628 46	49 15	6,154 38
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	.....	.....	.....	1,860 38	11,387 83	2,243 54	18,369 12	.....	33,800 74
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 80	39 80
Oswego Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1,330 90	1,893 56	1,207 67	7,000 00	.....	11,432 13
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing	.....	.....	.....	2,684 00	6,716 33	305 92	.....	.....	9,706 25
Poughkeepsie Orphan House & Home for the Friendless,	.....	.....	.....	1,316 92	3,096 59	248 00	3,700 00	.....	8,361 51
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	.....	350 00	.....	948 35	2,198 11	237 94	.....	100 77	3,885 17
Rochester Industrial School	.....	.....	.....	484 00	1,414 91	108 63	.....	459 15	2,466 69
Rochester Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	.....	2,155 09	4,058 05	213 95	.....	265 90	6,684 08
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	3,550 00	.....	9,059 00	74,200 41	4,594 49	.....	10,466 68	101,870 58
Sheltering Arms, New York	.....	.....	2,000 00	5,141 41	11,929 12	1,451 55	.....	2,081 30	22,603 38
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick (Asylum), New York,	.....	1,190 00	.....	.....	.....	1,210 00	.....	6,000 00	8,400 00
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	20,000 00	.....	.....	450 00	.....	1,260 00	.....	3,607 49	25,317 49
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	.....	378 00	1,606 23	3,371 35	6,256 64	906 50	.....	858 77	13,377 49
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Snug Harbor	.....	.....	.....	2,321 82	6,765 96	702 38	4,703 12	85 67	14,578 95
Society for the Relief of Half-orphan and Destitute Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	3,071 85	14,953 91	2,863 47	.....	.....	20,889 23
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira	.....	.....	.....	989 00	2,673 14	104 25	2,750 00	1,950 00	8,466 39
St. Barnabas' House, New York	.....	.....	.....	713 05	5,542 48	127 57	.....	586 39	6,969 49
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	.....	.....	609 84	600 00	5,223 11	939 77	.....	200 00	7,572 72
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	.....	.....	.....	1,109 50	15,501 16	1,294 91	600 00	.....	18,505 57
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	5,700 00	528 00	.....	84 00	1,512 83	348 57	.....	349 86	8,522 76
St. Joseph's Home for Old and Indigent Ladies, N. Y.,	7,000 00	490 00	.....	.....	5,530 94	231 50	.....	1,050 00	14,352 44
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	935 45	325 34	140 00	2,724 59	3,921 00	544 00	.....	281 80	8,872 18
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	5,419 00	.....	980 00	180 00	4,827 76	682 38	.....	.....	12,089 14
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	.....	.....	20 00	900 00	850 00	300 00	.....	.....	2,070 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton	.....	570 00	108 74	400 00	1,194 00	215 26	.....	.....	2,488 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	.....	.....	510 70	.....	1,280 00	536 86	.....	1,005 00	3,330 56
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	787 53	3,796 32	786 53	.....	474 53	5,844 91
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh	8,000 00	560 00	1,837 00	1,200 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	500 00	18,097 00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Assoc'n, Rondout,	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 35	.....	.....	9 90	218 25
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	2,201 85	.....	1,098 00	7,089 88	75 00	.....	.....	10,464 73
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia	5,600 00	45 00	365 00	.....	2,420 25	362 00	.....	625 54	9,417 79
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	2,000 00	210 00	1,252 60	1,412 39	5,847 89	1,948 28	.....	2,724 57	15,395 73
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	3,850 00	.....	1,846 64	9,394 41	3,648 65	.....	1,555 73	20,295 43
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,123 55	3,169 16	.....	2,650 00	10,665 71
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	2,617 92	253 00	2,622 39	3,380 57	.....	297 03	9,170 91
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	3,800 00	309 50	.....	740 45	7,352 98	1,088 85	.....	.....	13,241 78

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TABLE XXV — (*Concluded*).

NAME.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal.	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest.	For other indebtedness existing Oct. 1, 1870.	For salaries and wages of officers, teachers and other employes.	For provisions and supplies.	For insurance and repairs and improvement of the buildings and premises.	For investment.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	$400 00	.....	$644 92	$1,000 00	$1,267 65	$930 18	.....	$847 51	$5,090 26
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	.....	.....	4,057 20	863 34	6,068 54	1,250 83	.....	3,776 62	16,016 53
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica	.....	.....	.....	606 94	5,723 19	1,738 97	.....	.....	8,069 10
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton	.....	$157 50	.....	1,932 20	3,470 90	3,340 84	.....	1,104 42	15,005 86
Syracuse Home Association	.....	.....	.....	400 00	1,970 00	951 51	.....	251 53	3,373 04
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	.....	.....	.....	2,120 31	3,707 56	2,274 89	.....	456 71	8,559 47
Troy Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1,364 25	7,793 57	1,003 78	$7,837 43	.....	17,999 03
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	7,000 00	2,439 60	6,702 66	1,779 93	7,440 37	1,531 36	2,000 00	244 22	29,138 14
Union Home and School for the Education of the Children of our Volunteers, New York	.....	1,680 00	2,000 00	5,819 50	18,599 98	8,786 66	.....	9,801 63	46,687 77
Utica Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1,673 66	5,491 73	675 67	.....	348 62	8,189 68
Total	$131,596 79	$52,207 46	$101,144 44	$268,999 85	$798,294 87	$275,130 07	$364,242 48	$312,331 99	$2,303,947 95

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TABLE XXVI.

Showing the number of persons supported in the Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless receiving State aid, and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1871.

NAME.	Number in the institution October 1, 1870.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	Discharged. By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharg'd.	Died.	Total.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1871. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	28	18	46	..	..	....	....	....	....	4	5	9	..	37	....	....	37
Albany Orphan Asylum	102	64	166	5	10	34	....	1	....	....	..	50	..	..	71	45	116
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	176	508	684	41	11	233	1	6	37	199	28	556	..	28	53	47	128
Association for Befriending Children, New York	50	100	150	..	..	43	11	19	....	27	..	100	..	..	....	50	50
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York	69	7	76	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	7	7	..	69	....	....	69
Association of the Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	63	43	106	..	..	14	8	1	1	6	1	26	..	6	....	74	80
Brooklyn Industrial School Association & Home for Destitute Children	.....	.....	.....	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	72	62	134	8	3	53	1	...	....	....	..	65	..	..	48	21	69
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	80	62	142	..	..	.. .	....	1	4	41	2	48	..	..	57	37	94
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	4	.....	4	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	3	....	....	4
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Epis'l Church, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York	.....	.....	.....	.	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....
Children's Fold, New York	26	41	67	..	..	26	....	1	....	7	..	34	..	..	14	19	33
Children's Friend Society, Albany	.....	... ..	.....	..	..	....	.. .	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....
Children's Home Society (Day Home), Troy	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	65	17	82	..	..	6	....	....	....	....	2	8	..	23	33	18	74
Colored Home, New York	200	555	755	..	..	...	....	....	....	416	138	554	59	120	13	9	201
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York	247	88	335	..	7	40	2	4	19	....	9	81	..	..	164	90	254
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	131	37	168	..	..	20	....	....	....	...	1	21	..	..	....	147	147
Davenport Female Orphan Asylum, Bath	45	.....	45	..	..	...	....	....	...	....	..	....	..	..	....	45	45
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	55	11	66	.	..	1	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	41	24	65
Female Charitable Society, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....
Five Points House of Industry, New York	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	.. ..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....
Five Points Mission, New York	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	.	....	...	.....

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TABLE XXVI—(*Continued*).

NAME.	Number in the Institution October 1, 1870.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	Discharged. By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharg'd.	Died.	Total.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1871. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	155	34	189	..	..	28	....	..	....	....	1	29	..	..	113	47	160
Home for Homeless Girls, New York	13	92	105	..	..	17	....	15	23	31	..	86	..	..	....	19	19
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	94	47	141	..	..	....	16	1	....	....	14	31	38	72	....	....	110
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	19	8	27	..	..	....	....	....	....	4	3	7	..	20	....	....	20
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	34	28	62	..	10	19	....	....	....	....	..	29	..	..	18	15	33
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	30	109	139	..	..	....	....	....	....	112	3	115	..	24	....	....	24
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	6	3	9	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	..	7	....	....	7
Home for the Homeless, Utica	13	18	31	..	..	....	1	1	....	....	5	7	..	24	....	....	24
House for Idle and Truant Children, Rochester	86	59	145	4	7	40	6	1	2	1	..	61	..	..	70	14	84
House of Mercy, New York	30	89	119	..	..	24	4	12	....	35	4	79	..	40	....	....	40
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont	12	41	53	..	..	....	1	1	....	13	21	36	..	5	12	....	17
House of Shelter, Albany	10	28	38	..	..	5	7	..	....	21	1	34	..	..	....	4	4
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	72	52	124	..	..	50	....	....	....	13	..	63	..	20	....	41	61
House of the Good Shepherd, Haverstraw	41	26	67	..	..	16	2	2	..	....	1	21	..	2	24	20	46
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	682	371	1,053	..	..	374	1	7	....	21	13	416	..	186	....	451	637
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	55	26	81	..	..	3	5	2	3	....	3	16	..	..	36	29	65
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	45	17	62	..	4	10	....	....	....	3	..	17	..	..	28	17	45
Ingleside Home, Buffalo	14	50	64	..	..	8	11	...	2	14	..	35	..	29	....	....	29
Institute of Mercy for the Protection of Destitute Girls, Greenbush	15	33	48	..	..	18	....	2	....	10	1	31	..	..	....	17	17
Institution of Mercy (E. Houston street), New York	56	211	267	5	..	19	29	32	....	100	1	186	..	59	....	22	81
Institution of Mercy (Eight-first street), New York	142	96	238	3	..	62	4	2	....	16	3	90	..	..	....	148	148
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	29	27	56	11	..	9	2	....	1	....	..	23	..	..	22	11	33
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....
Ladies' Union Aid Society, New York	82	13	95	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	8	77	....	....	85
Ladies' Union Benevolent Society, Ithaca	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....
Ladies' Union Relief Society, New York	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....
Le Conteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	58	22	80	..	..	22	....	....	....	....	1	23	..	..	24	33	57
New York Catholic Protectory	1,232	1,148	2,380	1	37	548	89	....	17	....	9	701	..	..	1,170	509	1,679
New York Foundling Asylum	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....
New York Juvenile Asylum	634	536	1,170	..	107	420	6	12	....	4	..	549	..	..	524	97	621

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New York Juvenile Guardian Society	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society	41	143	184	..	..	41	6	11	5	77	1	141	..	43	....	....	43	
New York Seaman's Association	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum	62	58	120	1	11	35	15	....	1	....	..	63	..	..	44	13	57	
Ontario County Orphan Asylum	44	22	66	1	..	30	1	....	....	3	..	35	..	..	16	15	31	
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	134	61	195	5	9	41	4	....	2	....	1	62	..	..	98	40	138	
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	148	42	190	..	40	14	5	6	....	2	..	36	..	..	87	67	154	
Orphans' Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Eastern District	38	12	50	..	5	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	..	..	29	14	43	
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	153	31	184		..	21	....	...	13	2	..	36	..	..	67	81	148	
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	...	....	....	..	....	..	..	...	...	...	
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	.....	3	3	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	3	...	1	3	
Oswego Orphan Asylum	50	45	95	14	..	15	....	...	....	10	1	40	..	..	32	14	46	
Patriot Orphan Home, Flushing	90	31	121	..	..	38	8	3	....	....	2	51	..	..	48	22	70	
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	62	22	84	6	..	5	....	....	....	....	..	11	..	1	40	28	78	
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	21	29	50	..	..	9	1	....	....	1	..	11	..	9	21	9	30	
Rochester Industrial School	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....	
Rochester Orphan Asylum	70	69	139	6	10	48	2	4	....	6	3	79	..	..	41	19	60	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	969	230	1,199	20	..	112	6	1	....	....	5	144	..	..	570	515	1,085	
Sheltering Arms, New York	120	96	216	..	..	82	....	1	....	....	1	84	..	..	68	64	132	
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick (Asylum), New York	35	15	50	..	..	30	....	....	....	....	..	30	..	..	....	20	20	
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	12	41	53	..	..	....	1	1	....	18	21	36	5	12	....	....	17	
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	82	72	154	5	2	26	7	....	11	2	..	53	..	..	101	....	101	
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Snug Harbor	102	7	109	..	3	19	....	....	...	....	..	22	..	..	51	36	87	
Society for the Relief of Half-orphan and Destitute Children, New York	208	104	312	..	..	99	1	...	14	6	1	121	..	..	108	83	191	
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira	37	85	122	34	..	29	2	1	....	5	4	75	..	..	31	16	47	
St. Barnabas' House	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....	
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	76	36	112	6	..	5	....	..	....	6	.	17	..	..	....	95	95	
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	192	52	244	2	5	55	2	....	1	....	4	69	..	..	89	86	175	
St. Joseph's German Roman Cath. Orphan Asylum, Rochester	19	10	29	..	..	8	2	..	....	3	1	9	..	..	7	13	20	
St. Joseph's Home for Old and Indigent Ladies, New York	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	..	....	....	...	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....	
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	82	40	122	8	4	15	2	2	....	...	2	33	..	..	89	....	89	
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	146	60	206	8	..	36	2	....	1	8	2	57	..	.	149	...	149	
St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	..	..	....	....	....	.. .	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	.....	
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	14	11	25	..	..	8	....	....	....	....	..	8	..	..	....	17	17	
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Clifton	13	7	20	..	..	....	....	....	...	8	..	8	..	..	...	17	17	
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	21	8	29	..	..	2	....	2	....	8	1	8	..	..	....	21	21	
St Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	85	76	161	8	..	30	2	....	. ..	17	8	60	..	..	....	101	101	
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh	11	53	64	1	..	25	2	1	4	9	5	47	..	..	7	10	17	
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	1	4	5	..	..	....	....	....	....	8	..	8	1	1	. ..	....	2	
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	140	75	215	2	..	58	1	12	1	....	4	78	..	..	55	87	142	
St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, Batavia	6	14	20	1	..	6	....	....	....	....	..	7	..	..	....	18	18	
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	105	97	182	5	..	22	...	....	....	3	1	32	..	..	....	100	100	

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TABLE XXVI — (*Concluded*).

NAME.	Number in the institution October 1, 1870.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	Discharged. By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharg'd.	Died.	Total.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1871. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
St. Vincent De Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	136	41	177	..	..	39	....	....	....	....	3	42	..	..	55	80	135
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	126	23	149	..	..	9	....	7	2	2	3	23	..	..	....	126	126
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	104	56	160	3	..	26	1	3	....	14	1	48	..	..	....	112	112
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	92	44	136	4	..	17	2	2	....	15	..	40	..	..	....	96	96
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	58	116	174	7	..	60	1	4	....	....	60	132	..	..	18	14	32
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	130	41	171	6	..	40	7	3	....	....	4	60	..	..	111	....	111
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica	89	42	131	4	..	53	3	11	....	....	..	71	..	..	60	....	60
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton	94	42	136	4	11	31	6	....	....	....	4	56	..	..	51	29	80
Syracuse Home Association	22	172	194	..	..	....	....	....	....	162	4	166	..	25	....	3	28
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	86	26	112	..	..	22	....	....	....	....	1	23	..	..	50	39	89
Troy Orphan Asylum	92	42	134	3	3	22	....	4	....	....	..	32	..	..	54	48	102
Troy Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	130	67	197	..	3	61	....	....	....	....	1	65	..	..	132	....	132
Union Home and School for the Education of the Children of our Volunteers, New York	195	67	262	..	..	44	1	....	....	1	1	47	..	..	140	75	215
Utica Orphan Asylum	78	60	138	..	16	32	....	....	....	....	..	48	..	..	63	27	90
Total	7,536	7,886	15,422	257	287	3,127	285	234	170	1,994	436	6,790	112	950	4,575	2,995	8,632

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TABLE XXVII.

Showing the estimated value of the property of all kinds held by Hospitals receiving State aid, and their indebtedness, at the close of the year ending September 30, 1871.

NAME.	Real estate.	Personal estate.	Total.	Indebtedness.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Hospital	$48,000 00	$39,250 00	$87,250 00	.....	$853 18	$853 18
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York	25,000 00	32,000 00	57,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Hospital	138,000 00	65,000 00	203,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	18,200 75	.....	18,200 75	$6,000 00	.....	6,000 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital	27,500 00	.....	27,500 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Buffalo General Hospital	57,401 15	28,808 38	86,209 53	10,000 00	10,518 92	20,518 92
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity	75,000 00	5,000 00	80,000 00	.....	15,487 55	15,487 55
Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Women's Institute, New York	.....	961 83	961 83	.....	.....	.....
German Hospital, New York	201,694 13	52,307 68	254,001 81	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Incurables, West Farms	11,187 00	42,500 00	53,687 00	.....	1,374 51	1,374 51
Homœopathic Lying in Asylum, Brooklyn	.....	800 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	90,000 00	9,000 00	99,000 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	80,000 00	13,000 00	93,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	32,691 13	25,153 04	57,844 17	.....	.....	.....
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	65,000 00	140,440 11	205,440 11	.....	.....	.....
New York Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer	.....	350 00	350 00	.....	1,000 00	10,000 00
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	16,000 00	2,500 00	18,500 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	45,000 00	6,000 00	51,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	66,000 00	38,700 00	104,700 00	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo	40,000 00	2,000 00	42,000 00	13,665 00	3,000 00	16,665 00
Rochester City Hospital	80,000 00	6,000 00	86,000 00	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled (Hospital), New York	238,000 00	125,033 00	363,033 00	.....	.....	.....
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Richmond county	5,000 00	250 00	5,250 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	15,500 00	1,934 80	17,434 80	9,534 39	1,670 40	11,204 79
St. Francis' Asylum and Hospital, Buffalo	58,000 00	1,638 00	64,638 00	14,965 21	1,300 00	16,265 21
St. Francis' Hospital, New York	130,000 00	12,000 00	142,000 00	27,000 00	12,000 00	39,000 00
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	20,000 00	1,500 00	21,500 00	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	25,000 00	4,000 00	29,000 00	7,615 00	6,390 33	14,005 33
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	12,500 00	2,000 00	14,500 00	8,000 00	608 37	8,608 37
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	206,000 00	25,000 00	231,000 00	5,000 00	31,848 87	36,848 87
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo	16,700 00	2,075 00	18,775 00	3,204 00	198 35	3,402 35
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany	20,000 00	12,000 00	32,000 00	6,000 00	4,000 00	10,000 00
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	50,000 00	12,000 00	62,000 00	7,000 00	3,000 00	10,000 00

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TABLE XXVII—(*Concluded*).

NAME.	Real estate.	Personal estate.	Total.	Indebtedness.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	$79,250 00	$16,740 80	$95,990 80	$5,000 00	$1,209 93	$6,209 93
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown	5,000 00	3,500 00	8,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Troy Hospital	100,000 00	3,500 00	103,500 00	18,000 00	5,045 94	23,045 94
Women's Hospital of the State of New York, New York	200,000 00	14,500 00	214,500 00	.....	33,003 36	33,003 36
Total	$2,297,624 16	$753,442 84	$3,051,067 00	$240,983 60	$138,509 71	$379,493 31

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TABLE XXVIII.

Showing the receipts of Hospitals aided by the State, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

NAME.	Cash on hand October 1, 1870.	For interest and dividends on investments.	From the State, under Laws of 1870.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities or villages.	By donations and voluntary contributions.	For treatment and support of patients.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany Hospital	$455 99	$3,027 21	$8,372 25	.....	$2,000 00	$7,865 32	$5,980 81	$500 00	$28,201 58
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York	2,813 47	2,000 00	1,854 27	.....	.....	649 73	.....	.....	7,317 47
Brooklyn City Hospital	.....	4,903 85	2,914 94	.....	4,000 00	20 00	45,071 00	2,524 20	59,433 99
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	812 66	53 10	.....	.....	.....	2,277 50	497 85	.....	3,641 11
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,048 56	9,048 56
Buffalo General Hospital	191 52	661 93	2,971 18	.....	.....	5,616 09	15,891 14	1,339 68	26,671 54
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity	18 07	.....	3,281 57	.....	4,737 59	298 75	8,972 68	3,615 67	20,924 33
Dispensary & Hospital Society of the Women's Inst., N. Y.,	.....	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....	420 00	.....	.....	7,920 00
German Hospital, New York	658 68	2,781 08	3,824 00	.....	.....	17,579 48	10,723 30	2,134 29	37,700 83
Hahnemann Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Incurables, West Farms	.....	2,687 71	790 75	.....	.....	12,920 71	5,442 00	1,374 51	23,215 68
Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum, Brooklyn	.....	4 77	.....	.....	.....	2,008 08	117 75	17 17	2,147 77
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	548 40	170 46	6,634 20	.....	4,000 00	100 00	2,796 05	29,715 50	43,964 61
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	886 32	.....	12,715 57	$14,434 91	9,730 73	.....	10,238 39	275 00	48,280 92
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	.....	2,660 69	3,138 72	.....	.....	3,043 15	482 29	7,820 00	17,144 85
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	.....	8,028 73	1,000 00	.....	.....	15,309 86	162 00	7,366 04	31,866 63
New York Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	1,572 35	1,104 93	.....	.....	.....	2,994 70	412 00	.....	6,083 98
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	9,000 00	469 80	10,799 88	.....	.....	370 00	811 50	1,378 50	22,829 68
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	1,069 78	3,644 93	9,225 06	.....	.....	840 00	.....	9,953 24	24,733 01
N. Y. S. Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, N. Y.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo	114 00	.....	1,581 00	850 00	.....	623 00	6,527 00	622 00	10,317 00
Rochester City Hospital	1,680 51	.....	4,066 33	1,348 00	3,743 00	2,624 43	2,234 28	171 00	15,867 55
Society for the Relief of the Rupt'd & Crip'd (Hosp.), N. Y.,	72,040 86	7,830 02	10,000 00	6,000 00	.....	16,014 00	9,468 90	5,000 00	126,353 78
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Richmond county	631 07	1,541 64	.....	.....	.....	1,609 75	157 00	.....	3,939 46
St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,762 03	111 00	.....	1,873 03
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	5 22	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	2,550 54	4,094 76	9,150 52
St. Francis' Asylum and Hospital, Buffalo	800 00	.....	3,230 24	.....	594 13	1,685 04	3,287 00	641 55	10,237 96
St. Francis' Hospital, New York	2,170 00	.....	9,568 39	.....	10,000 00	19,368 61	176 00	26,667 00	67,950 00
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	250 00	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	3,150 00	1,150 00	4,000 00	11,050 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	67 21	.....	3,822 37	478 00	718 26	381 54	1,643 53	2,578 85	9,689 76
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	1,063 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	437 70	2,241 42	3,295 44	7,038 42
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	144 23	.....	2,572 57	1,598 00	6,356 81	285 50	15,534 29	600 00	49,091 40
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo	25 00	.....	3,749 34	.....	.....	.....	2,528 18	1,586 61	7,889 13

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TABLE XXVIII—(*Concluded*).

NAME.	Cash on hand October 1, 1870.	For interest and dividends on investments.	From the State, under Laws of 1870.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities or villages.	By donations and voluntary contributions.	For treatment and support of patients.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany	$2 07	$62 50	$5,000 00	.....	$2,000 00	$767 34	$3,482 74	$861 00	$12,175 65
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	.....	.....	14,179 00	.....	.....	9,629 31	1,500 00	.....	25,308 31
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	1,381 88	1,170 18	6,834 51	.....	.....	12,602 53	15,134 60	10,603 78	47,727 48
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown	426 79	.....	395 40	.....	.....	1,550 28	576 75	.....	2,949 22
Troy Hospital	.....	.....	8,216 36	$1,892 56	7,972 20	.....	3,374 54	15,000 00	36,455 66
Women's Hospital of the State of New York, New York	5,216 14	4,174 72	1,000 00	.....	.....	8,389 82	11,935 09	50,659 00	78,374 77
Total	$104,046 98	$43,938 55	$160,847 90	$29,101 47	$55,852 72	$153,196 20	$166,890 29	$200,467 83	$914,341 94

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TABLE XXIX.

Showing the expenditures of Hospitals aided by the State, for the year ending September 30th, 1871.

NAME.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal.	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest.	For other indebtedness existing Oct. 1, 1871.	For salaries and compensation of surgeons, physicians and attendants.	For medicines and surgical instruments and books.	For provisions and supplies.	For insurance and repairs and improvement of the buildings and premises.	For investment.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
Albany Hospital	.....	.....	$853 18	$2,157 00	$1,286 59	$8,867 07	$1,048 41	$5,264 58	.....	$19,476 83
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York	.....	.....	.....	758 50	37 70	2,390 56	241 88	1,940 00	.....	5,368 64
Brooklyn City Hospital	.....	.....	523 93	7,200 30	2,600 28	38,762 21	1,486 65	.....	$2,837 74	53,411 11
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	.....	$420 00	.....	.....	.....	4,239 75	.....	.....	.....	4,659 75
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital	$7,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050 00	8,550 00
Buffalo General Hospital	.....	700 00	7,631 12	5,276 59	1,303 97	6,864 79	2,823 55	500 00	1,566 03	26,671 05
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity	.....	.....	9,481 63	1,505 37	332 75	3,816 64	1,201 74	.....	4,530 42	20,868 55
Dispensary and Hospital Society of the Women's Institute, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,928 52	4,928 52
German Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	5,507 36	5,599 48	17,726 99	2,677 42	.....	.....	31,512 25
Hahnemann Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Incurables, West Farms	.....	.....	1,009 18	5,765 56	1,083 29	7,505 40	482 57	2,760 00	4,609 68	23,215 68
Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	336 00	.....	337 18	.....	.....	1,033 07	1,706 25
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	1,400 00	.....	.....	2,177 06	3,199 75	.....	25,998 67	.....	10,741 54	43,517 02
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	.....	.....	.....	6,742 00	957 64	24,211 73	3,315 45	.....	2,826 09	38,052 91
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	4,346 58	2,433 65	7,755 28	.....	.....	4,236 37	18,771 88
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	.....	.....	391 93	2,452 88	3,229 62	.....	1,327 91	15,050 00	7,917 70	30,370 04
New York Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer	.....	.....	959 15	38 90	164 06	.....	92 13	.....	.....	1,254 24
New York Infirmary for Women & Children,	.....	.....	.....	325 00	708 35	4,562 65	430 05	.....	.....	6,026 05
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	.....	.....	.....	3,134 00	1,860 00	2,300 00	1,115 00	.....	449 00	8,858 00
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	16,500 00	1,750 00	3,400 90	631 33	481 50	.....	47 00	.....	1,466 41	24,277 14
N. Y. S. Hos. for Diseases of the Nerv. System,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo	300 00	400 00	3,664 00	1,300 00	200 00	4,200 00	164 00	.....	89 00	10,317 00
Rochester City Hospital	.....	.....	1,035 25	2,491 78	1,100 51	11,127 74	.....	.....	.....	15,755 28
Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled (Hospital), New York	.....	.....	.....	11,629 81	2,485 90	11,716 78	12,222 53	70,000 00	3,104 22	111,159 24
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Richmond Co.	.....	.....	.....	928 50	223 02	2,411 86	343 91	.....	26 25	3,933 54
St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	.....	.....	.....	237 42	78 79	389 83	93 59	.....	678 65	1,478 28
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	3,894 71	460 57	1,492 29	138 24	136 52	3,291 21	139 87	.....	409 51	9,965 92
St. Francis' Asylum and Hospital, Buffalo	5,034 79	35 00	261 40	.....	.....	3,284 57	546 09	431 25	254 55	9,847 65
St. Francis' Hospital, New York	.....	1,890 00	.....	720 00	500 00	31,410 00	33,430 00	.....	.....	67,950 00

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TABLE XXIX — (*Concluded*).

NAME.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal.	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest.	For other indebtedness existing Oct. 1, 1870.	For salaries and compensation of surgeons, physicians and attendants.	For medicines and surgical instruments and books.	For provisions and supplies.	For insurance and repairs and improvement of the buildings and premises.	For investment.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	$2,500 00	$600 00	.....	$1,200 00	$500 00	$3,700 00	$2,500 00	.....	.....	$11,000 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	2,556 21	557 20	$1,968 24	218 72	354 61	2,338 85	271 95	.....	$1,337 73	9,653 51
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	2,500 00	616 42	500 00	174 00	354 32	2,452 03	25 00	.....	351 65	6,973 42
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	3,000 00	702 00	17,117 11	6,175 25	1,497 67	13,000 00	3,697 54	.....	877 51	46,067 08
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo	400 00	.....	644 92	539 37	328 54	3,822 13	1,146 21	.....	920 61	7,801 78
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany	.....	.....	3,000 00	732 28	1,444 00	7,000 00	.....	$5,000 00	663 88	17,840 16
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	14,000 00	425 84	600 00	.....	1,290 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	4,000 00	25,315 84
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	2,160 00	473 62	3,000 00	2,138 81	1,091 48	15,589 45	1,235 45	17,895 00	3,680 62	47,264 43
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown	.....	.....	.....	545 25	123 04	1,675 80	151 97	.....	.....	2,496 06
Troy Hospital	8,000 00	560 00	4,000 00	975 00	893 00	9,997 85	35,085 75	.....	.....	59,511 60
Women's Hospital of the State of New York, New York	28,436 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,141 54	4,606 37	.....	2,994 40	78,179 10
Total	$88,182 50	$9,590 65	$61,534 23	$78,498 86	$40,253 55	$280,952 99	$143,947 66	$118,840 83	$70,561 10	$892,382 37

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TABLE XXX.

Showing the number of patients treated in the Hospitals aided by the State, and the results during the year ending September 30, 1871.

NAME.	No. of patients in the instit'n Oct. 1, 1870.	No. of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment.	No. of beneficiary patients.	Total number of days the latter were supported.	Discharged during the Year.						Rem'ing Oct. 1, '71.		
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferr'd to other institutions.	Died.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany Hospital	37	404	441	330	11,378	195	118	32	21	30	396	26	19	45
Brooklyn City Hospital	161	1,457	1,618	322	13,218	1,020	310	143	.....	96	1,569	44	5	49
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	6	109	115	86	1,920	29	70	11	.....	....	110	4	1	5
Buffalo General Hospital	81	706	787	747	30,320	505	131	11	21	42	710	53	24	77
Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity	111	912	1,023	457	19,740	554	191	78	2	62	887	90	46	136
German Hospital, New York	55	648	703	294	12,812	413	103	21	3	95	635	51	17	68
Home for Incurables, West Farms	36	25	61	20	6,123	....	4	4	1	12	21	17	23	40
Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum, Brooklyn	.....	18	18	5	175	16	....	....	.....	....	16	....	2	2
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	72	983	1,055	397	12,123	607	214	107	.....	67	995	48	12	60
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	46	264	310	53	5,067	180	43	21	.....	31	275	20	15	35
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	43	673	716	700	17,838	517	87	9	.....	53	666	34	16	50
New York Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer	.....	58	58	58	.....	41	4	1	.....	....	46	2	10	12
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	9	139	148	.....	.....	117	15	6	.....	1	139	....	9	9
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	6	91	97	88	2,602	61	13	5	4	6	89	....	8	8
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	3	36	39	38	570	37	...	1	.....	....	38	1	....	1
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo	39	83	122	40	7,464	55	7	3	2	5	72	7	43	50
Rochester City Hospital	97	309	406	.....	.....	292	....	....	.....	24	316	37	53	90
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Richmond county	8	121	129	118	2,608	75	30	3	3	12	123	3	3	6
St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	.....	33	33	30	680	18	2	2	.....	1	23	5	5	10
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	20	77	97	45	3,700	38	30	4	4	7	83	3	11	14
St. Francis' Asylum and Hospital, Buffalo	62	53	115	59	22,017	30	6	6	1	9	52	31	32	63
St. Francis' Hospital, New York	90	941	1,031	1,009	38,104	725	20	64	3	119	931	48	52	100
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	7	117	124	98	3,981	73	16	3	4	14	110	9	5	14
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	36	223	259	180	8,265	114	70	18	4	27	233	15	11	26
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	10	110	120	48	.....	53	51	3	.....	4	111	....	9	9
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	253	1,117	1,370	782	73,816	718	140	176	25	63	1,122	130	118	248
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo	36	65	101	86	9,413	56	21	....	1	2	80	....	21	21
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany	16	289	305	107	3,445	136	93	26	7	25	287	10	8	18
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	125	1,000	1,125	1,035	39,362	747	100	30	8	119	1,004	54	67	121
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	102	873	975	495	15,376	538	181	51	.....	118	888	38	49	87
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown	9	26	35	34	4,187	13	5	....	3	3	24	5	6	11
Troy Hospital	57	386	443	354	89	307	46	....	5	15	373	30	40	70
Women's Hospital of the State of New York, New York	14	168	182	59	7,830	50	101	3	18	10	182	....	....	....
Total	1,647	12,514	14,161	8,074	330,593	8,330	2,222	842	140	1,072	12,606	815	740	1,555

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TABLE XXXI.

Showing the value of the property of Dispensaries aided by the State, and their indebtedness September 30th, 1871.

NAME.	Real estate.	Personal estate.	Total.	Indebtedness.			Remarks.
				Real.	Personal.	Total.	
Albany City Dispensary		$250 00	$250 00				
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary							Included with Albany Hospital. See Table XXVII.
Albany Hospital Dispensary							
Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary and Tompkins' Square Branch, New York		2,250 00	2,250 00				
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	$9,200 00	500 00	9,700 00	$6,700 00	$500 00	$7,200 00	
Brooklyn City Dispensary	8,000 00	8,100 00	16,100 00				
Brooklyn Dispensary							
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary		300 00	300 00				
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary							
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary							
Buffalo City Dispensary		1,000 00	1,000 00		478 47	478 47	
Buffalo Free Medical Dispensary		1,000 00	1,000 00				
Buffalo Homœopathic Dispensary		140 00	140 00		402 00	402 00	
Central Dispensary, New York		1,000 00	1,000 00		5,200 00	5,200 00	
Demilt Dispensary, New York	35,000 00	26,200 00	61,200 00				
Dispensary of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital	12,000 00	15,000 00	13,500 00	6,000 00	713 19	6,713 19	
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn							[See Table XXVII. Included with L. I. College Hospital.
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women							[Women. See Table XXVII. Incl. with N. Y. Med. Col. & Hos. for
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital							Inc. with Troy Hos. See Tab. XXVII.
Eastern Dispensary, New York		26,292 00	26,292 00				
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York	18,000 00	2,000 00	20,000 00	12,000 00		12,000 00	
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn		400 00	400 00		152 73	152 73	
German-American Dispensary, New York							
German Dispensary, New York							Inc. with Ger. Hos. See Tab. XXVII.
German Medical Society, Williamsburgh		600 00	600 00				
Harlem Dispensary, New York		1,700 00	1,700 00				
Hoffman Dispensary, New York		1,906 94	1,906 94				
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York					1,435 00	1,435 00	
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the N. Y. College of Dentistry		2,539 00	2,539 00				
Manhattan Dispensary, New York							
Manhattanville Dispensary							

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Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Morrisania Homœopathic Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New York Dispensary	92,000 00	2,775 00	94,775 00	.....	.....	.....	
New York Dispens'y for Diseases of the Skin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	
New York Dispens'y for Treatment of Cancer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	In. with N. Y. Hos. for Treatment of of Cancer. See Table XXVII.
New York Homœopathic Dispensary	.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	
New York Infirmary Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Included with the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. See Table XXVII.
North-eastern Dispensary, New York	.....	2,700 48	2,700 48	.....	.....	.....	
North-eastern Homœopathic Dispens'y, New York	.....	1,700 00	1,700 00	.....	.....	.....	
Northern Dispensary, New York	10,000 00	22,500 00	32,500 00	.....	800 00	800 00	
North-western Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Dispensary	.....	160 00	160 00	.....	.....	.....	
St. Peter's Dispensary, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany	.....	300 00	300 00	.....	300 00	300 00	Included with St. Peter's Hospital report. See Table XXVII.
Western Dispensary for Women and Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Western Homœopathic Dispens'y, New York	.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	
Western Homœopathic Dispens'y for Women and Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Williamsburgh Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yorkville Dispensary, New York	.....	800 00	80,000	.....	.....	.....	
Total	$184,200 00	$108,213 42	$292,413 42	$24,700 00	$9,981 39	$34,681 39	

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TABLE XXXII.

Showing the receipts of Dispensaries aided by the State, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

NAME.	Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1870.	For interest and dividends on investments.	From the State, under Laws of 1870.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities or villages.	By donations and voluntary contributions.	For treatment and support of patients.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany City Dispensary	.....	.....	$1,000 00	.....	.....	$1,112 50	.....	.....	$2,112 50
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary and Tompkins Square Branch, New York	$584 76	.....	2,500 00	.....	$5,000 00	715 00	.....	.....	8,799 76
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	1,010 86	$485 00	1,000 00	.....	1,500 00	267 25	.....	$2,250 00	6,513 11
Brooklyn City Dispensary	1,096 09	536 28	700 00	.....	1,500 00	300 00	.....	.....	4,132 37
Brooklyn Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	$1,500 00	.....	75 24	.....	260 65	1,835 89
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City Dispensary	1,138 38	150 75	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,789 13
Buffalo Free Medical Dispensary	200 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	199 09	.....	.....	2,399 09
Buffalo Homœopathic Dispensary	.....	.....	750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00
Central Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	110 00	.....	730 52	1,840 52
Demilt Dispensary, New York	788 09	1,658 22	1,000 00	.....	500 00	1,372 00	.....	3,270 50	8,588 81
Dispensary of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital	3 18	6,000 00	500 00	.....	1,500 00	410 00	.....	841 98	9,255 16
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	.....	.....	500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	$2,481 20	.....	4,481 20
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York	1,467 29	1,525 94	1,000 00	.....	1,500 00	485 00	.....	5,321 14	11,299 37
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York	2,544 17	.....	2,500 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	6,044 17
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	.....	.....	500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
German-American Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Medical Society, Williamsburgh	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	74 00
Harlem Dispensary, New York	147 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,500 00	164 00	.....	182 00	2,993 17
Hoffman Dispensary, New York	1,605 40	102 36	.....	.....	1,000 00	175 00	.....	.....	2,882 76
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,004 00	1,283 60	.....	3,287 60

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Manhattan Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattanville Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrisania Homœopathic Dispensary	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	528 00
New York Dispensary	158 02	5,837 06	6,000 00	.....	.....	11,020 00	.....	1,732 67	24,747 75
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest	270 56	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	2,034 45	.....	.....	3,305 01
New York Dispensary for Treatment of Cancer	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
New York Homœopathic Dispensary	890 16	.....	2,000 00	.....	500 00	.....	576 36	.....	3,966 52
New York Infirmary Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-eastern Dispensary, New York	336 52	35 29	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	253 00	.....	.....	3,624 81
North-eastern Homœopathic Dispensary, New York	1,855 62	43 83	3,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,899 45
Northern Dispensary, New York	921 77	1,349 66	500 00	.....	500 00	1,360 90	77 04	.....	4,709 37
North-western Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Dispensary	.....	.....	800 00	.....	.....	123 00	.....	72 00	995 00
St. Peter's Dispensary, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00
Western Dispensary for Women and Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Homœopathic Dispensary, New York	955 23	.....	1,500 00	750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,205 23
Western Homœopathic Disp. for Women and Chil., N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburgh Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkville Dispensary, New York	858 84	.....	1,000 00	500 00	.....	371 54	.....	.....	2,730 38
Total	$16,855 94	$18,724 39	$32,250 00	$5,750 00	$25,500 00	$22,101 97	$4,418 20	$14,689 46	$140,289 96

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TABLE XXXIII.

Showing the expenditures of Dispensaries aided by the State, during the year ending September 30th, 1871.

NAME.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal.	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1st, 1870.	For salaries and compensation of surgeons, physicians and attendants.	For medicines and surgical instruments, and books.	For provisions and supplies.	For insurance and repairs and improvement of buildings and premises.	For investment.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
Albany City Dispensary	...	...	...	$651 10	$597 22	...	...	...	$864 18	$2,112 50
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albany Hospital Dispensary	...	...	...	500 00	1,800 00	...	...	...	...	2,300 00
Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary and Tompkins Square Branch, New York	...	...	...	2,850 00	2,128 50	...	$897 00	...	2,594 00	8,469 50
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	$1,000 00	$614 20	$3,050 00	975 00	515 73	...	...	...	167 54	6,322 47
Brooklyn City Dispensary	...	...	...	1,186 63	614 77	...	63 30	$1,000 00	579 81	3,444 51
Brooklyn Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	...	...	21 42	120 00	641 73	...	5 00	...	550 00	1,338 15
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buffalo City Dispensary	...	...	...	...	600 00	...	...	...	...	600 00
Buffalo Free Medical Dispensary	...	...	...	178 35	1,333 95	...	227 18	...	481 19	2,220 67
Buffalo Homœopathic Dispensary	...	520 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	268 00	788 00
Central Dispensary, New York	...	...	...	1,356 35	258 50	...	...	...	318 26	1,933 11
Demilt Dispensary, New York	...	...	...	4,053 10	2,922 65	...	1,548 60	...	...	8,524 35
Dispensary of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital	6,000 00	...	1,129 06	661 31	893 92	...	150 15	...	606 38	9,440 82
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	...	...	...	800 00	1,687 15	...	550 00	...	1,444 05	4,481 20
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Dispensary, New York	...	...	...	3,487 50	1,697 24	...	10 63	2,292 00	945 41	8,432 78
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York	1,240 00	...	750 00	370 00	737 00	...	237 66	...	265 34	3,600 00
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	...	...	1,132 72	500 00	327 83	...	...	...	38 14	1,998 69
German-American Dispensary, New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Dispensary, New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Medical Society, Williamsburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624 00	624 00
Harlem Dispensary, New York	...	...	...	864 34	200 62	...	...	700 00	848 66	2,613 62
Hoffman Dispensary, New York	...	...	...	450 00	...	...	...	...	518 46	968 46

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Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 91
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry	.....	.....	.....	1,160 00	1,117 08	.....	860 00	.....	.....	3,137 08
Manhattan Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattanville Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrisania Homœopathic Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	270 00	158 95	.....	.....	.....	165 00	593 95
New York Dispensary	11,000 00	1,229 26	.....	4,856 14	5,357 97	.....	258 25	.....	2,004 16	24,705 78
New York Dispens'y for Diseases of the Skin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest	.....	.....	.....	120 00	325 00	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	2,945 00
New York Dispensary for Treatment of Cancer	.....	.....	400 00	.....	147 21	.....	.....	992 79	460 00	2,000 00
New York Homœopathic Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	1,948 34	561 61	.....	846 56	.....	550 58	3,907 09
New York Infirmary Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-eastern Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	1,597 61	803 75	.....	431 31	.....	141 44	2,974 11
North-eastern Homœopathic Dispens'y, New York	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,497 00	453 53	.....	98 00	.....	1,133 88	4,182,41
Northern Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	3,198 00	732 57	$608 83	291 86	.....	.....	4,831,26
North-western Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Dispensary	.....	.....	78 11	350 00	344 00	.....	.....	.....	224 00	996 11
St. Peter's Dispensary, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 00
Western Dispensary for Women and Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Homœopathic Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	1,183 00	217 00	122 42	15 38	.....	832 98	2,370 78
Western Homœopathic Dispens'y for Women and Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburgh Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkville Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	285 00	439 65	301 64	.....	.....	.....	678 80	1,705 09
Total	$19,240 00	$2,363 46	$2,846 31	$35,623 42	$28,803 00	$731 25	$6,490 88	$4,984 79	$19,804 26	$120,887 37

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TABLE XXXIV.

Showing the number of persons treated by the Dispensaries aided by the State, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1871.

NAME.	Number of Persons Treated.			Number of prescriptions made.	Number of visits made.	Number of persons vaccinated.
	At the dispensary.	At their homes.	Total.			
Albany City Dispensary	2,941	.....	2,941	8,117	3,709	.....
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary	3,595	973	4,568	11,583	1,215	100
Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary and Tompkins Square Branch, New York	34,330	7,384	41,714	84,648	7,384	.....
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	4,756	.....	4,756	10,301	.....	336
Brooklyn City Dispensary	7,861	.....	7,861	14,959	.....	752
Brooklyn Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	11,434	367	11,801	28,310	367	873
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary	173	5	178	650	23	.....
Buffalo City Dispensary	1,500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	800
Buffalo Free Medical Dispensary	3,495	2,033	5,528	5,652	2,033	35
Buffalo Homœopathic Dispensary	2,297	400	2,697	6,000	907	47
Central Dispensary, New York	5,708	972	6,680	18,524	2,015	276
Demilt Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital	8,265	500	8,765	11,026	1,550	1,129
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	8,237	.....	8,237	11,966	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	2,550	786	3,336	5,474	786	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York	23,384	3,614	26,998	5,097	8,011	4,261
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York	3,734	1,041	4,775	4,373	1,041	347
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	2,568	126	2,694	4,135	205	27
German-American Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Dispensary, New York	16,258	.....	16,258	26,822	.....	.....
German Medical Society, Williamsburgh	800	600	1,400	2,500	3,000	552
Harlem Dispensary, New York	3,547	105	3,652	3,658	411	393
Hoffman Dispensary, New York	2,431	365	2,796	7,742	1,090	375
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York	1,816	723	2,539	6,182	834	38
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the N. Y. College of Dentistry	3,895	.....	3,895	355	.....	.....
Manhattan Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattanville Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrisania Homœopathic Dispensary	903	71	974	2,741	201	29
New York Dispensary	32,946	4,612	37,558	73,322	4,612	3,163
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest	487	16	503	974	16	.....
New York Dispensary for Treatment of Cancer	360	17	377	720	154	.....
New York Homœopathic Dispensary	9,742	1,301	11,043	29,226	3,922	567

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New York Infirmary Dispensary	5,164	457	5,621	10,599	1,693	.....
North-eastern Dispensary, New York	15,008	3,617	18,625	51,305	9,498	4,200
North-eastern Homœopathic Dispensary, New York	2,913	.....	2,913	6,837	1,674	.....
Northern Dispensary, New York	14,840	3,606	18,446	24,133	8,812	857
North-western Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Dispensary	1,364	256	1,620	3,786	198	149
St. Peter's Dispensary, Brooklyn	1,125	.....	1,125	1,999	400	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany	1,582	280	1,862	5,000	560	27
Western Dispensary for Women and Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Homœopathic Dispensary, New York	14,295	1,527	15,822	37,229	5,393	1,269
Western Homœopathic Dispensary for Women and Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburgh Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkville Dispensary, New York	3,593	114	3,706	4,745	643	481
Total	258,359	36,005	294,364	584,090	71,357	20,977

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TABLE XXXV.

List of Charity Week-day Schools aided by the State for the year ending September 30th, 1871, with their location, number of scholars instructed, whole attendance, and the amount received by each.

[Furnished by the State Comptroller.]

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Number of scholars instructed.	Whole number of days' attendance.	Amount received from the State.
Academy of the Assumption (Charity School)	Utica	395	67,253	$497 67
Academy of the Sacred Heart	Albany	238	10,957	81 08
American Female Guardian Society	New York	3,905	218,085	1,613 83
Benevolent Scientific and Industrial School of Sisters of Mercy	Rochester	302	21,699	160 57
Brooklyn Industrial Association and Home for Destitute Children	Brooklyn	396	34,642	256 35
Bushwick Roman Catholic School	Bushwick	249	39,633	293 28
Cathedral Charity Female School	Albany	117	13,071	96 73
Cathedral Charity Male School	Albany	307	60,000	444 00
Children's Aid Society School	Brooklyn	348	23,286	172 32
Christ's Church Parish School	Poughkeepsie	124	14,498	107 29
Convent of Notre Dame Des Victories	Ogdensburgh	141	7,296	53 99
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy	Brooklyn	466	51,000	377 40
Day Home School	Troy	255	31,481	232 96
Dominican Convent	New York	905	190,050	1,406 37
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home	Buffalo	54	10,758	79 61
Female Academy of the Sacred Heart	Manhattanville	352	26,159	193 58
Female Academy of the Sacred Heart	Rochester	62	5,220	38 63
First Evangelical Lutheran Trinity School	Buffalo	335	36,991	273 73
Five Points House of Industry School	New York	1,245	84,000	621 60
German-American School	New York	383	54,753	405 17
German Catholic Charity School	Durhamville	73	7,142	52 85
German Evangelical Trinity Church School	New York	113	9,592	70 98
German Free School	New York	650	132,672	981 77
German Free School Society	Utica	105	15,797	116 90
Hebrew Free School	New York	919	126,048	932 76
Holy Angel School	Buffalo	211	17,891	139 06
Holy Cross School	Albany	357	57,067	422 30
Holy Ghost School	Bergholtz	81	61,357	47 04
House for Truant Children	New York	150	36,000	266 40
Immaculate Conception School	New York	1,967	216,200	1,599 88
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum School	Watertown	46	8,165	60 42
Mount Prospect Industrial School	Brooklyn	92	10,000	74 00
Newburgh Home for the Friendless	Newburgh	59	7,102	52 55
New York Juvenile Guardian Society	New York	521	35,795	264 88
New York Turn Verein School	New York	639	100,000	740 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital School	New York	91	11,370	84 14
Ontario Orphan Asylum School	Canandaigua	72	12,263	90 75
Oswego Orphan Asylum School	Oswego	83	17,434	129 01
Our Lady of Sorrow's School	New York	878	160,000	1,184 00
Parochial School of the Holy Cross	New York	568	65,000	481 00
Parochial School of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy	Brooklyn	725	160,000	1,184 00
Patriot Orphan Home School	Flushing	132	25,000	185 00
Rochester Industrial School	Rochester	232	27,847	206 07
Rochester Orphan Asylum School	Rochester	125	15,043	111 32
School of the Annunciation	Brooklyn	295	60,000	444 00
School of the Assumption	Brooklyn	1,029	168,000	1,243 20
School of the Children's Fold	New York	46	5,886	43 56
School of the Immaculate Conception	Buffalo	75	10,808	80 42
School of the Most Holy Redeemer	New York	2,092	428,000	3,107 20
School of St. Teresa	New York	816	142,270	1,052 80
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children	Buffalo	132	21,934	162 31
Society for Relief of Orphan and Destitute Children	Albany	143	25,597	189 42
St. Ann's School	New York	241	31,862	235 78
St. Augustine's Free Institute	Lansingburgh	450	45,192	334 42
St. Benedict's Society School	Brooklyn	167	30,000	222 00
St. Bernard's School	Cohoes	496	96,000	710 40
St. Bridget's Free School	Buffalo	621	96,765	716 06
St. Bridget's Parochial School	New York	1,998	210,000	1,554 00
St. Catharine's German School	Blauveltville	219	47,000	347 80
St. Catharine's School	Auburn	466	69,870	517 04
St. Columbus' School	New York	1,140	245,000	1,813 00
St. Francis De Sales' School	Oswego	180	37,892	280 40
St. Francis Xavier Female School	New York	677	85,742	634 49

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TABLE XXXV — (*Continued*).

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Number of scholars instructed.	Whole number of days' attendance.	Amount receiv'd from the State.
St. Francis Xavier Male School	New York	614	99,745	$738 11
St. Gabriel's Female Parochial School	New York	1,061	170,000	1,258 00
St. Gabriel's Male Grammar School	New York	2,766	317,227	2,347 48
St. James' Male and Female School	New York	1,121	248,000	1,835 20
St. James' Parochial School	Binghamton	171	19,283	142 69
St. John's Charity Female School	Albany	280	63,000	466 20
St. John's Charity Male School	Albany	435	87,000	643 80
St. John's Charity School	Greenbush	273	16,000	118 40
St. John's Charity School	St. Johnsbury	123	10,130	74 96
St. John's Female Charity School	Utica	457	73,551	544 28
St. John's Parochial School	Brooklyn	422	54,807	405 57
St. John's School	Goshen	158	18,000	133 20
St. John's School	Syracuse	261	52,996	392 17
St. Joseph's Academy, Convent of Mercy	Batavia	402	45,492	336 64
St. Joseph's Academy	Lockport	160	16,040	118 40
St. Joseph's Charity School	Brooklyn	2,038	389,498	2,882 29
St. Joseph's Charity School	Troy	120	16,618	122 97
St. Joseph's Charity Week-Day School	Utica	420	73,000	540 20
St. Joseph's Female Charity School	Albany	292	27,995	207 16
St. Joseph's Day Home School	Troy	194	16,344	120 95
St. Joseph's German-American School	Manhattanville	135	14,601	108 05
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum School	Buffalo	128	22,356	165 43
St. Joseph's Male School	Buffalo	291	58,000	429 20
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum School	Syracuse	71	7,004	51 83
St. Joseph's Parochial Female School	New York	326	51,488	381 01
St. Joseph's Parochial Male School	New York	507	68,872	509 65
St. Joseph's Parochial School	Buffalo	329	31,489	233 02
St. Joseph's Parochial School	Troy	110	15,279	113 06
St. Joseph's Primary School	Wilbur	118	15,000	111 00
St. Joseph's School	Kingston	168	21,000	155 40
St. Joseph's School	Schenectady	154	28,922	214 02
St. Lawrence's Charity School	New York	807	92,596	685 21
St. Louis' Roman Catholic Charity School	Buffalo	161	27,114	200 64
St. Luke's Mission School	Utica	75	11,000	81 40
St. Malachi's Parochial School	East New York	313	29,027	214 80
St. Mark's Charity School	New York	392	42,834	316 97
St. Mary's Academy Charity School	Oswego	497	65,000	480 00
St. Mary's Charity School	Ballston	233	5,923	43 83
St. Mary's Charity School	Buffalo	137	19,309	142 89
St. Mary's Charity School	Dunkirk	507	70,000	518 00
St. Mary's Female Institute	New York	1,547	160,037	1,184 27
St. Mary's Free School	Albany	178	32,252	238 66
St. Mary's Male School	New York	702	150,000	1,110 00
St. Mary's of the Assumption School	Syracuse	581	77,776	575 48
St. Mary's Parochial Female School	Rondout	363	68,161	504 39
St. Mary's Parochial Male School	Rondout	317	43,319	320 56
St. Mary's Parochial School	Niagara Falls	145	11,647	86 19
St. Mary's Roman Catholic School	Brooklyn	777	141,088	1,044 05
St. Mary's School	Brooklyn	1,174	186,944	1,383 39
St. Mary's School	Canandaigua	243	45,000	333 00
St. Mary's School	Clifton	558	150,000	1,110 00
St. Mary's School	Port Chester	340	36,275	268 43
St. Mary's School	Rome	215	60,000	444 00
St. Matthew's School	New Rochelle	221	31,151	230 52
St. Michael's Charity School	Wolcottsville	110	12,262	90 74
St. Michael's Parochial School	Buffalo	109	15,925	117 85
St. Patrick's Charity School	Rochester	290	53,384	395 04
St. Patrick's Free School	Albany	354	24,528	... .
St. Patrick's Free School	West Troy	430	100,000	740 00
St. Patrick's Male Charity School	Rochester	200	37,648	278 60
St. Patrick's School	New York	1,325	195,000	1,443 00
St. Patrick's School	Newburgh	625	90,270	668 00
St. Patrick's School	Buffalo	533	64,480	477 15
St. Paul's Charity Week-Day School	Oswego	292	38,699	286 37
St. Paul's Lutheran School	Wolcottsburgh	62	9,000	66 60
St. Philomenia's School	Brooklyn	560	120,000	888 00
St. Peter's Academy School	Brooklyn	1,367	190,000	1,406 00
St. Peter's and Paul's German School	Rochester	105	24,000	177 60
St. Peter's and Paul's School	Elmira	378	50,618	374 57
St. Peter's and Paul's School	Brooklyn	593	70,169	519 25
St. Peter's Catholic School	Poughkeepsie	582	77,406	572 80
St. Peter's Charity School	New York	1,217	104,832	775 76
St. Peter's Charity School	Plattsburgh	644	81,629	604 05

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TABLE XXXV—(*Concluded*).

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Number of scholars instructed.	Whole number of days' attendance.	Amount recei'v'd from the State.
St. Peter's Charity School	Oswego	140	16,471	$121 89
St. Peter's School	New Brighton	330	36,280	268 10
St. Peter's School	Rome	411	72,521	536 65
St. Peter's School	Saratoga Springs	249	37,925	280 65
St. Peter's School	Troy	732	100,798	745 91
St. Raphael's School	Albion	164	16,299	120 61
St. Raymond's Charity School	Westchester	217	35,049	259 36
St. Vincent's Charity School	Buffalo	147	19,968	147 76
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum	Albany	125	27,571	204 03
St. Vincent's Free School	Syracuse	204	38,000	281 20
St. Vincent's Female School	Troy	332	64,000	473 60
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum School	Albany	172	34,829	257 73
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum School	Utica	130	19,937	147 53
Transfiguration School	New York	1,004	215,000	1,591 00
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	Troy	434	79,100	585 34
Ursuline Convent	East Morrisania,	151	32,465	240 24
Union Home and School	New York	233	50,000	370 00
Utica Orphan Asylum	Utica	99	13,731	101 61
Total		70,339	10,168,429	$75,000 00

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